FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP: ROCKETS HIT ISRAELI MILITARY TARGETS IN GALILEE

JN251638 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1625 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] We have just received the following: In reply to the enemy's savage artillery shelling and naval and air attacks on the camps of our Palestinian people and Lebanese areas as well as the villages of southern Lebanon, the heavy rocket units of our forces this afternoon, Wednesday, 25 April 1979, shelled vital enemy military targets inside and around enemy settlements in Galilee. This concentrated rocket shelling scored direct hits, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses of life and damaging military equipment. First aid ambulances, fire engines and rescue teams were seen rushing to the target areas to remove casualties. It is a revolution until victory!

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT ON ISRAELI ATTACK

NC252040 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee held an emergency meeting this morning under brother Abu 'Ammar to discuss the brutal Zionist-U.S. aggression against Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon. The following is the text of the PLO Executive Committee statement issued this evening.

Masses of our Palestinian people in Lebanon, our Lebanese masses in the steadfast south, masses of our Arab nation: For the fifth day in a row, our Palestinian-Lebanese masses have been confronting the brutal Zionist aggression against their concentrations, villages, camps and towns, displaying the highest degrees of heroism, steadfastness and sacrifice in the face of the most modern machines of destruction supplied to the enemy by U.S. imperialism as a reward for the fake, ill-omened peace agreement between the Zionist enemy and the As-Sadat regime.

The timing of the aggression was not a coincidence, nor was it a reaction or retaliation as the enemy claims. It was a coverup for the crime taking place today on our Arab land represented by the exchange of documents of the treaty of shame and humiliation between the representatives of the As-Sadat regime, Begin and Carter.

Perhaps the first fruits of this ill-omened treaty were to release the hand of the Zionist enemy for expansion and aggression and to push the agents and traitors toward a further partitioning of Lebanon as a step along the road of dividing the Arab nation. Thus came the declaration of the Sa'd Haddad state and thus also this overall, continuous aggression from the sea, air and ground against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

U.S. imperialism and its agents in the area have assigned their tools in the Arab region with an impossible mission, which is to kill the steadfastness of our masses and weaken our nation's resistance to their plans. However, the steadfastness of our Lebanese and Palestinian masses in Lebanon complements the upheaval of our struggling masses inside occupied Palestine, thus earning the admiration and support of all freedom-loving forces in the world, unveiling the falsehood of the claim that this treaty is a peace treaty and affirming that there can be no peace unless our Arab Palestinian people achieve their full rights to repatriation, self-determination and establish their independent state on their national soil.

Masses of steadfast southern Lebanon, masses of our Palestinian people in Lebanon: Your dear sacrifices, wonderful steadfastness and strong cohesion have taught unforgettable lessons to the enemy and to his masters the imperialists and the traitors collaborating with them. Just as the aggression has exposed the truth of their talk about the faked peace, your heroic sacrifices have exposed the defeatism of the capitulationists; just as their efforts to divide and fragment the ranks have been exposed, your cohesion has revealed that unity and cohesion among the masses of the Arab nation are the way to triumph over the imperialists, Zionists, agents and traitors.

Your steadfastness will defeat the aggression, your sacrifices will expose capitulation and your cohesion will thwart all attempts at division, isolation and partition. The aggression and the aggressors will be defeated, and our Palestinian and Lebanese peoples will emerge triumphant with unbending determination and invincible will before the U.S.-Israeli wheel of war, aggression and destruction which was directed at peaceful citizens, children, women and old people.

Steadfastness, sacrifice, determination and perseverance will remain greater than the plot and the plotters. Our Arab nation is proud of you and your steadfastness--proud of this legendary steadfastness and wonderful cohesion complementing the steadfastness of our great people inside our occupied land in the face of this fascist enemy.

Our nation will triumph over its enemies and over the traitors and renegades. Victory is coming. It is a revolution until victory!

[Signed] PLO Executive Committee.

'ARAFAT SENDS MEMO TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL, WALDHEIM

JN260742 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 26 Apr 79 JN

[Text of 25 April memorandum from Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, to the UN Security Council and UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim]

[Text] Mr UN Security Council Chairman; UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim: For the fifth day in a row, our Palestinian people and the Lebanese masses in southern Lebanon have been exposed to a war of annihilation by the Israeli forces. These forces are using all kinds of internationally banned weapons and tools of destruction and aggression supplied by the United States.

This Israeli air, naval and ground aggression which has been launched against our Palestinian camps and the southern Lebanese areas--from Beirut to the international border of southern Lebanon--comes at a time when the exchange of ratification instruments of the so-called peace treaty is taking place between the Egyptian and Israeli Governments. This demonstrates that such a separate agreement, which ignores all the UN resolutions pertaining to the Palestine cause and the Middle East issue, encourages the Israeli rulers to continue their attacks, heightens tension in the entire area and destroys any hope of reaching a just peace that would guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, determine their future and set up their independent state on their soil.

This 5-day aggression refutes the claims of those who signed the Washington peace agreement. The aggression demonstrates that this agreement is not the first step toward an overall peace; rather it is the first step toward completely annihilating our Palestinian people. It is also a blatant call for waging wars in the area which could extend beyond the Middle East to cover the entire world. This aggression reaffirms that the Israeli Government continues to ignore the principles of the UN Charter, the UN resolutions, the international human rights declaration and international agreements. This requires the world to condemn this aggression and to condemn all those encouraging the Israeli Government to carry out these inhuman practices.

Out of my national responsibility, I urge you to support my people who are exposed to aggression, and to support our rights which are being disavowed by those who ignore international legality and the people's rights to freedom and independence.

VOP: PALESTINIAN-LEBANESE COMMAND CONVENES 25 APRIL

JN260703 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 26 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese joint command held a meeting last night. The meeting was attended by brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

Our correspondent has learned that the meeting touched on the current situation, the present developments in the area and the barbaric Zionist air, naval and ground attacks against Palestinian camps in Lebanon and against Lebanese towns and villages. The attacks were directed against Palestinian and Lebanese civilians.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH MEMBERS OF FATAH-IRAQI COMMITTEE

JN252114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2010 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 25 April--Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met here today with the members of the joint coordination committee between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Fatah. The Ba'th delegation was led by Na'im Haddad, Ba'th Party National Command member and official in charge of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office, and the Fatah delegation was led by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of Fatah.

During the meeting, 'Arafat reviewed the situation in southern Lebanon in light of the continued Israeli aggression against the cities, villages and refugee camps in southern Lebanon. 'Arafat stressed that the Palestinian revolutionaries will continue to stand fast against the forces of the Zionist enemy and his allies, traitor Sa'd Haddad's forces. 'Arafat affirmed that the Palestinian revolutionaries had inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and prevented him from achieving his aggressive objectives.

'Arafat also stressed the importance of developing the struggle relations binding the Palestinian revolution with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, taking into consideration that these strategic relations constitute one of the main factors for strengthening unity among progressive Arab forces to enable them to confront the Carter-As-Sadat-Begin conspiracy.

Na'im Haddad then conveyed the greetings of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, to 'Arafat, to the command of the Palestinian revolution, to its cadres and to its fighters who are in the confrontation trench defending the Arab nation and its future.

Meetings of the coordination committee between the Ba'th Party and the Palestinian national liberation movement, Fatah, began here this evening. The Palestinian delegation was made up of Salah Khalaf and Abu al-Hawl, Fatah movement Central Committee members; Abu Hatim, official in charge of foreign relations and member of the Revolutionary Council; Abu Akram, member of the Revolutionary Council; Abu Nidal and 'Azzam al-Ahmad.

The Iraqi delegation was made up of Nasif 'Awwad, official in charge of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office at the National Command; Majid al-'Ayid, director of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office; Kamal Fakhury, director of the National Student and Youth Office; Joseph Sha'ar, director of the organizations abroad; and Khadir 'Abd al-'Aziz and Abu Isma'il, members of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office.

These meetings are a continuation of those held in Baghdad at the end of last month and aim at coordinating work between the Ba'th Party and the Fatah movement in the political, military, security, information, cultural and trade union spheres; developing relations between the two sides to reach the level of a strategic alliance, particularly in this serious stage through which the Arab nation is passing and during which it is facing the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat conspiracy. This conspiracy aims at liquidating the Palestinian revolution and dealing blows to the Arab people's aspirations and hopes.

The meeting resulted in identical viewpoints on all issues discussed.

PFLP SPOKESMAN APPEALS FOR ARAB SUPPORT FOR SOUTHERN LEBANON

JN251659 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 25 April--Bassam Abu Sharif, official spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], has stated that military blows against a number of Arab progressive forces and the Palestinian revolution have been carried out in coordination between the regime of traitor As-Sadat and the Zionist enemy.

In a statement today, Abu Sharif added that coordination between the two sides covers various aspects: The exchange of information and providing the Zionist entity with detailed information on the Palestinian resistance factions, their leaders and their positions.

Abu Sharif revealed that a number of Egyptian intelligence agents in Beirut have been commissioned to collect necessary information and communicate it to the Zionist enemy.

Abu Sharif stated that the Egyptian regime knew about the Zionist aggression against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and against certain joint forces' positions. He called on progressive regimes to act swiftly to protect refugee camps and southern Lebanese villages. He added that an antiaircraft network is required to protect civilians. As for fighting, the Lebanese and Palestinian revolutionaries are capable of carrying it out.

Abu Sharif concluded his statement by calling on Arab countries to act and not to delay in providing support and assistance to protect civilians. He added that the masses in southern Lebanon have the right to obtain support and protection from Zionist planes. They have offered many sacrifices for the cause of the Arab nation and they are continuing with their steadfastness, which deserves respect, appreciation and support of all kinds.

CUBAN TRADE MINISTER CONVEYS INVITATION TO 'ARAFAT

JN241429 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World
1245 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar this afternoon received the comrade Cuban minister of trade, envoy of President Castro. The Cuban minister handed brother Abu 'Ammar an invitation from President Castro to attend the nonalined nations conference which will be held in Cuba in September.

Brother Abu 'Ammar explained to the Cuban minister and the accompanying delegation the latest developments in the situation and the Israeli aggression against our people and a number of Lebanese villages. Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed that despite military inequality, the masses of our people have an invincible steadfast will. He explained that what is taking place after the signing of the capitulatory agreement between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy proves that peace and stability in the region are inconceivable as long as our Palestinian people are denied their national rights.

SOVIET WOMEN'S DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH PALESTINIANS

JN230655 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World
0530 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday with a visiting Soviet women's delegation. The meeting, which took place at the Fatah Foreign Relations Office, was attended on the Palestinian side by brother Abu Hatim, officer in charge of foreign relations in the Fatah movement and Revolutionary Council member; brothers Abu Nayil and 'Isam 'Abd al-Hadi; the president of the Palestinian Women's General Federation; and May Sayigh, vice president of the federation. The meeting was attended on the Soviet side by Comrade Zinaida Fedorova, director general of the Committee of Soviet Women; and (Laila Mugana), member of the Soviet women's delegation.

Discussion during the meeting dealt with Palestinian-Soviet relations, the Palestinian popular organization's role in the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian Women's General Federation's relations with the Committee of Soviet Women. The discussion centered on the major role that the Palestinian Women's General Federation plays on the domestic, Arab and international levels in the service of the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people's masses.

The meeting also touched on the treasonous agreement that the Egyptian regime signed with the Zionist entity, its effects on the local, Arab and international levels and the role of U.S. imperialism in the region.

Comrade Zinaida expressed the Soviet women's support for the PLO in its struggle to foil the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary conspiracy. She also expressed support for the Palestinian Women's General Federation in its varied tasks.

BAHRAIN

POLITICAL, DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH EGYPT SEVERED

JN260959 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0957 GMT 26 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 26 April--The State of Bahrain today broke off its diplomatic and political relations with Egypt in implementation of the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference which was held in Baghdad at the end of March.

A responsible source in the Bahraini Foreign Ministry has made the following statement:

In accordance with the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference and in implementation of the resolutions of the 27-31 March extraordinary meeting of the Arab League Council adopted by the Arab foreign and economy ministers in Baghdad, the State of Bahrain has decided to break off political and diplomatic relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt. Bahrain has asked the Pakistani Embassy in Cairo to look after Bahrain's interests in Egypt.

The State of Bahrain hopes that this measure will be temporary and will last only until the causes that led to it are eliminated. This stems from its faith in the unity of Arab fate and in the fateful historic relations that have bound Egypt with the Arab nation throughout history. This hope is also based on Bahrain's confidence that the ties between the two fraternal peoples cannot be affected or weakened. The State of Bahrain is confident that the depth of the relations between the two peoples is adequate to preserve the unity of the ranks for a better future of our nation.

SOUTH KOREAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ENDS VISIT

JN251030 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1030 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 25 April--Ko Chae-Il, construction minister of South Korea, and his accompanying delegation left here this morning for Saudi Arabia.

While in Bahrain, the Korean minister held talks with officials in the Ministry of Housing on the consolidation of bilateral relations and on the exchange of technical and scientific expertise in the field of construction.

KUWAIT

AMIR RECEIVES NORWEGIAN OIL MINISTER

LD251328 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At 0900 today the amir of Kuwait received in his office at the As-Sif Palace Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, who presented to him the Norwegian oil minister and his accompanying delegation on the occasion of their visit to Kuwait.

SENEGALESE PRESIDENT, DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD252022 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Senegalese President Leopold Senghor and an accompanying delegation arrived in Kuwait this afternoon for a 1-day visit. The amir of Kuwait welcomed him at the airport.

OMAN

EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

NC251631 Muscat ONA in Arabic 1555 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Muscat, 25 April--Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived in Muscat this evening on a 2-day official visit to the Sultanate of Oman.

He was met at the airport by Sayyid at-Tuwayni ibn Shibah, personal adviser to the Sultan of Oman.

During his visit, Mubarak will have talks with Sultan Qabus on the bilateral relations and the current questions in the Middle East. Mubarak will also convey to Sultan Qabus a message from President Anwar as-Sadat.

Meeting With Sultan

JN251851 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1820 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 25 April--Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman and Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak held a meeting here this evening. Mubarak arrived in Muscat this afternoon on a short visit to the Sultanate of Oman.

During the meetings, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and the current situation in the Middle East.

The meeting was attended by Thuwayni ibn Shihab, special adviser to Sultan Qabus, and Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

SAUDI ARABIA

PAPER BLAMES SITUATION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON ON PEACE TREATY

LD251425 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 21 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The First Discharge"]

[Excerpts] Enemy Defense Minister Ezer Weizman has given the lie to his master Begin's statements. The former spoke of "common interests" between Israel and its agent Sa'd Haddad, while the latter denied knowledge of the declaration of the freak state known as "the free Lebanese state."

Of course, this freak state can never be militarily viable. Rather, the idea is to create a secessionist pocket which Israel believes can protect it against resistance strikes and to use this pocket to create greater confusion in Lebanon in order to maintain the current state of terror and tension, and thus enable the realization of the old idea of dividing Lebanon into statelets and removing Lebanon from the international map completely.

In Israel's view, Haddad's separatist state is the best way to remove the UN forces from the area and open the way for Tel Aviv to silence the resistance. For this reason Israel supplied Haddad with modern weapons shortly before the separation, which promoted UN Secretary General Waldheim to strongly criticize Israel and accuse it of killing UN personnel stationed there.

The second stage of the enemy plan aims to drag the confrontation states into side battles with it on the assumption that these countries cannot possibly remain silent over a separatist action, however minor it may be.

It is clear from Israel's policy of strengthening its agents that southern Lebanon will witness more tragedies and massacres unless the United Nations takes a firm stand and implements its resolutions, after the Lebanese Government has shown full cooperation with it in deploying the regular Lebanese Army throughout all Lebanese territory.

In the absence of such firmness, Israel will continue with its defiance, especially since agents far bigger than Haddad and his gangs in the south have enabled it to entrench itself in the southern area and to move all its military weight there, after having assured its safety through them.

The developments in southern Lebanon constitute the first malignant discharge from the ill-conceived peace treaty and provide irrefutable evidence that the "geniuses" [As-Sadat and his supporters] have swallowed the devilish bait and fallen into the quagmire of Zionist hypocrisy.

UAE

OIL MINISTER RETURNS FROM INDIA 25 APRIL

JN251923 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1840 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 April--UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah and the delegation accompanying him returned here this evening at the end of a 5-day visit to India at the invitation of his Indian counterpart.

During the visit, the UAE minister held talks on strengthening bilateral cooperation in oil and industrial spheres.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON YEMENI UNITY, OMAN

LD250904 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A Kuwaiti paper today reports YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih as saying that he expects the armed forces of both parts of Yemen to be amalgamated before the proposed unity between the two countries is established. In an interview published today by AR-RAY AL-'AMM, he denies the existence of opposition in North Yemen to the agreement to unite the two countires, which was reached at the summit conference he held with PDRY President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il in Kuwait at the end of last month.

President Salih said that implementation of the unity agreement will take place during bilateral contacts. However, he was unable to give a specific date for achieving this target, and said: "As we have previously declared, we do not want it to be a unity liable to break up, but we want it to be a firm and cemented unity.

Answering another question, Lieutenant Colonel Salih said that achievement of unity between the armed forces in both parts will take place before the rise of the single Yemeni state. This will require a longer peiod of time for the achievement of overall political unity.

The North Yemen president opposed any foreign intervention in any part of the Arab world, and said: "We are against the threats which the United States is brandishing." He called on Arabs to strengthen their solidarity to protect their land, its resources and its sea routes. He said that he was unaware of the degree of truth of reports about the presence of Egyptian forces in Oman, reports which have been denied by the government of Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. He added: "We reject interference in the affairs of our other brothers, and despite our belief that the presence of Arab forces in another Arab country at the invitation of its government is not considerd an occupation or act of interference, we hope that all Arab countries will mobilize their resources and potentials for the two fundamental battles: the battle of destiny with the Zionist enemy occupying our Arab land, including Palestine, and the battle of development to destroy the vestiges of backwardness."

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE ISSUES FINAL STATEMENT

JN251824 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Final statement on eighth session of the joint constitutional committee of the two parts of Yemen following its meetings in San'a' from 21-25 April 1979]

[Text] Out of our belief that the unity of the Yemeni territory and people on sound bases stemming from the Yemeni people's faith and aspirations for prosperity, security and peace is our Yemeni people's destiny; and in implementation of the Cairo agreement and Tripoli and Kuwait statements, the joint constitutional committee held its eighth session 21-25 April 1979. With a feeling of responsibility and spirit of fraternity it discussed the agenda, which included a review of the remaining points, bases and articles approved during the previous sessions. It prepared a number of basic articles and numbered them as a unified serial.

It also finalized the section pertaining to the judiciary authority. When the constitutional committee has accomplished its task, the whole constitutional document will be referred to a technical drafting committee.

The joint constitutional committee affirms that it will continue its work in the coming sessions with the same feeling of responsibility and fraternal spirit, aiming at achieving the Yemeni people's aspirations for unity, progress and prosperity.

REPORTAGE ON TREATY RATIFICATION CEREMONY

Cairo Radio Relay

NC251343 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1253 GMT on 25 April begins a live relay from the U.S. early warning station at Umm Khushayb to cover the ceremony of exchanging the instruments of ratification of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The announcer says that there is a large number of Egyptian and foreign journalists and that a number of representatives from the former Egyptian People's Assembly and the Israeli Knesset are present. The announcer goes on to describe the scene and the seating arrangements on and around the dais. The announcer adds that a select group from the Egyptian Army is forming a guard of honor and that on their left is a select group from the Israeli Army.

At 1301 GMT, the Egyptian Army Band begins to play a military march signalling the start of the ceremony and drowning out the voice of the announcer, who is heard intermittenly enumerating As-Sadat's and President Carter's efforts for the sake of peace. The announcer says that in the yard of the station the flags of Egypt, the United States and Israel are fluttering.

The announcer comments on the occasion by saying that the Egyptian people are today laying the first brick in the edifice of peace, which will lead to the building of the Egyptian man and of Egypt on the basis of sound democracy, science and faith. The Egyptian and Israeli bands take turns in playing martial music. At 1339 GMT the announcer says that the relay will be suspended for the time being because it has been announced that the ceremony will be delayed for a while. The radio then returns to the studio.

Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1515 GMT 25 April resumes its live relay of the ceremony for the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The ceremony is being held at Umm Khushayb in Sinai. The announcer describes the ceremony proceedings. He says that the Egyptian and Israeli officials are on their way to the site of the ceremony.

At 1520 GMT, the radio link with Umm Khushayb is interrupted. At 1523 GMT, the link is restored and at 1524 GMT the announcer says that the Egyptian, Israeli, United States and UN flags are raised over the area of the ceremony while the Egyptian and Israeli bands play a salute. The heads of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations and the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. ambassadors then assemble.

The Egyptian and Israeli deputy chiefs of protocol then present the instruments of ratification at 1528 GMT and the exchange takes place. The head of the Egyptian delegation, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sa'd 'Afrah, then delivers a speech in Arabic on the occasion. 'Afrah is followed by the Israeli chief delegate, Eliyahu Ben-Elissar. Ben-Elissar speaks in English with superimposed Arabic translation.

The U.S. ambassador to Egypt, Hermann Eilts, then speaks. He is followed by the U.S. ambassador to Israel.

Their speeches are translated simultaneously into Arabic. The two ambassadors pledge their country's continued efforts for a comprehensive peace. They offer their congratulations on the exchange of the instruments of ratification. The band then plays the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. national anthems. Sa'd 'Afrah and Ben-Elissar then shake hands. The announcer then says that the chief of the U.S. early warning station will hold a reception on the occasion. The relay ends at 1555 GMT.

Text of Afrah Speech

NC251404 Cairo MENA in English 1340 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Umm Khushayb, Sinai, April 25 (MENA)--Egypt's speech at the ceremony of the exchange of instruments of ratification, delivered by Foreign Under Secretary Saad Afrah, was as follows:

Chairman of the Israeli delegation, chairman of the delegation of the United States, representative of the United Nations, ladies and gentlemen: It is my privilege indeed to represent the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt at this ceremony to exchange the instruments of ratification of the treaty of peace between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel, and the related documents.

Ladies and gentlemen, seventeen months ago today, President as-Sadat undertook his historic initiative in addressing the Israeli Parliament on behalf of the Egyptian people, calling for a just and comprehensive peace based on the provisions of the charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law and legitimacy. Indeed, as President as-Sadat said at the memorable occasion, in the history of nations and peoples there come moments when it becomes imperative for those endowed with wisdom and lucidity of vision to penetrate beyond the past and all its complications and vestiges to usher in an undaunted move towards new horizons. And today the treaty of peace enters into force as a part of, and an important step in the search for, comprehensive peace in the area, and for the attainment of the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in all its aspects.

We are confident that the people of the area, yearning for true peace, shall support all the steps designed to achieve the just and comprehensive peace based on the solution of the Palestine problem in all its aspects, and the respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all. The exchange of instruments of ratification offers a way for the prompt implementation of the process of peace as laid down in the treaty and the agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Within a month from today, we shall start negotiations to define the powers and responsibilities of the self-governing authority with full autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip according to the agreed timetable. We are confident that such a process will create the momentum essential for the achievement of the global peace we all aspire for.

Ladies and gentlemen, before concluding, I would like to salute all the soldiers here present who, only some months ago, stood in confrontation before each other and now are eagerly witnessing the flag of peace being hoisted. This was the essence of President as-Sadat's initiative: achieving justice for all, protecting the lives of all, the development of man and his right share in an honorable life, societies to produce in security and confidence, families to live in peace and happiness. The treaty has won the entire confidence of the Egyptian nation and the unprecedented support of the whole world. Finally let me say that it is a remarkable day to devote for peace in a week of prayers and appeals to God.

MENA on Ceremony Delay

NC251730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1710 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 25 April--MENA has learned that the instructions given to Ambassador Sa'd 'Afrah, head of the Egyptian delegation to the ceremony of exchanging the treaty documents, provided for exchanging the annexes and complementary letters attached to them along with the documents of the treaty.

It is known that the annexes and complementary letters attached to the treaty are connected with the autonomy of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip according to what had been agreed upon in Camp David. The Egyptian side insisted on its stand for exchanging these annexes and complementary letters, not confining this to exchanging the treaty documents only. This has been complied with.

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER WEIZMAN VISIT

'Ali, Weizman Meeting

TA251242 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 25 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The Egyptian defense minister, General 'Ali, has expressed the hope that Israel will not set up new settlements in Judsea, Samaria and Gaza during the negotiations over the autonomy. General 'Ali was speaking to correspondents in Cairo when he received his counterpart, 'Ezer Weizman. He said that they have not included the matter of Lebanon in the agenda of the talks between him and Weizman, but it is possible that they will discuss it.

Minister Weizman reported that he has come to Egypt to discuss the technical details of the withdrawal from Sinai.

Both ministers are now dining and afterward they will meet for a first working meeting. This evening Minister Weizman will lay a wreath on the grave of the unknown soldier in Cairo.

'Ali, Weizman Press Conference

NC251455 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 25 April--After a short rest at the VIP lounge at Cairo airport, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and 'Ezer Weizman held a press conference at which they answered questions by journalists and news agency correspondents.

In answer to a question to the Israeli defense minister on the aim of his visit to Egypt, he explained that the aim is to discuss arrangements for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces first to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line and then to the international borders as well as the normalization of relations pursuant to what President Anwar as-Sadat had started with his initiative in November 1977 and to carry on with this great achievement.

Asked if the situation in south Lebanon would be discussed during the visit, Weizman said that this topic is not on the agenda of the visit but that there is a possibility that it will be brought up for discussion. He explained that should the Egyptian defense minister ask me about this subject, I will answer him.

The Israeli defense minister added: If I am correct the Palestinians must stop attacking Israel and we in turn will stop attacking south Lebanon.

Asked about Israel's continuous building of settlements in the West Bank, which complicates the situation, Weizman said: We are doing our best so as not to put Egypt in a difficult situation. He added: I fully realize that we will face some difficulties and some differences in opinion. He went on to say that he had basically come to Egypt to discuss the handover of Al-'Arish and properties in Sinai in sound and good condition, in accordance with the peace treaty.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali was asked about the attitude of some Arab states toward Egypt. He said: I hope that they will adopt a different attitude in the near future.

In answer to a question by the Israeli radio correspondent on the normalization of relations with Israel, the Egyptian defense minister said that this would be very difficult, particularly in the event of Israel continuing to build settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip while discussing the Palestine problem. He added: We greatly rely on implementing what has been specified in the peace agreement and I am confident that we will get enough support to implement this.

In answer to a question, 'Ezer Weizman expressed the belief that all problems will be solved within 2 years because of the good relations between the officials of the two countries.

Lt Gen 'Ali refused to answer a question on the impact of the severance of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Saudi Arabia and whether he expects any problems from Saudi Arabia. He said: No comment.

'Ezer Weizman was asked about the details of the Israeli Army withdrawal from Sinai. He said: When one army moves, the other army will move in its place.

Lt Gen 'Ali was asked about the U.S. F-5 aircraft deal with Egypt which was approved by the Congress and the delivery date of the first consignment of these planes. He said that the deal is still valid and the first consignment will arrive at the end of this year.

Following the conclusion of the press conference, Lt Gen 'Ali accompanied 'Ezer Weizman and his delegation to the As-Salam Hotel where the Israeli delegation will be staying during the visit.

It should be recalled that Israeli Chief of Staff Gen Raphael Eytan, who was supposed to be among the members of the official Israeli delegation accompanying the Israeli defense minister on his visit to Cairo, did not arrive with the delegation.

'Ali, Weizman Military Talks

NC251632 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 25 April--At 1500 today, Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali held a closed session of military talks with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman to discuss the executive procedures for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai and the handing over of Al-'Arish to the Egyptian administration.

Lt Gen 'Ali at noon today gave a luncheon at the As-Salam Hotel in honor of the Israeli defense minister and his wife.

Meanwhile, the wife of the Israeli defense minister made a tour of the historic Muhammad 'Ali citadel, accompanied by the wife of the Egyptian defense minister.

The official delegation accompanying the Israeli defense minister includes Avraham Tamir, chief of the Israeli Army strategic planning department, Dov Siyon, chief of the Israeli liaison department, and Colonel (Tahila), military secretary of the defense minister.

MENA on Military Talks

NC251912 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1735 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 25 April--A meeting was held at the As-Salam Hotel at 1830 today between Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizmann.

The meeting was attended on the Egyptian side by Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi, Chief of Operations Maj Gen Hasan Abu Sa'dah, acting Chief of Intelligence Maj Gen Labib Sharab, and Defense Ministry Secretary General Maj Gen Fahim Shadid.

On the Israeli side the meeting was attended by Chief of Israeli Army Strategic Planning Avraham Tamir, chief of the Israeli liaison office Dov Siyon, and military secretary to the defense minister Colonel (Tahila).

Chief of the liaison office Maj Gen Hasan al-Katib has said that the Egyptian and the Israeli ministers reviewed during the 1-hour meeting the work of the joint committee. The two ministers' discussions dealt with a number of points connected with the coordination of the joint committee's work and the arrangements for handing over Al-'Arish and some civil and military installations to the Egyptian authorities.

Major General al-Katib said that the second meeting between the Egyptian and the Israeli ministers will be held Friday morning when some details connected with the subjects on the agenda will be discussed.

Weizmann at Unknown Soldier's Monument

NC251913 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1840 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 25 April--Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizmann this afternoon visited the unknown soldier's monument in Nasr city. He was met there by Maj Gen Sa'id Ibrahim, commander of the central military area.

After the band played the Egyptian and Israeli national anthemns, the Israeli defense minister laid a wreath on the Martyrs monument while the band played the salute.

At the end of the visit, the Israeli defense minister insisted on shaking hand with the guard of honor commander and told him in Arabic: Thank you.

'Ali, Weizman Banquet Speeches

NC252330 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 25 April--Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that the comprehensive peace cannot be achieved until the Palestinians are given their full right to self-determination.

He said: We hope that we will be able to give the Palestinians the opportunity to determine their own future as soon as possible because this is the right course for all of us if we are to enjoy comprehensive peace in the area.

In a speech he delivered tonight at a dinner banquet he gave in honor of the Israeli defense minister, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: We welcome you to Egypt for the first time after the signing and ratification of the peace treaty between our two countries. We hope to look forward to a bright future in which we will devote our efforts to consolidating the foundations of peace and to achieving security, prosperity and progress for our peoples and all the peoples in the area.

The defense minister said that 30 years of wars, fighting and enmity had passed. We now must show our good will and exert intensive efforts in order to eliminate these effects and sow instead mutual trust, respect and good neighborliness.

The signing of the peace treaty took much effort and time until the treaty was ratified. A greater effort lies before us in order to affirm the concepts of peace based on right and justice. History places on us as ministers of defense a big responsibility for implementing the peace agreement.

Lt Gen 'Ali said that the whole world, including both supporters and rejectionists, looking at us. Therefore, the speedy and smooth implementation of the treaty would increase the supporters' belief that they are right and would force the rejectionists to change their attitude and review their accounts.

The actual exercise would pave the way for the coming generations to enjoy the aspired for peace. He added: There is no doubt that you agree with me that the peace agreement which was ratified between Egypt and Israel is a positive and an effective step toward reaching a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem and comprehensive peace in the area.

The defense minister presented 'Ezer Weizman with a silver tray with Pharaonic inscriptions to mark his visit to Cairo.

'Ezer Weizman then delivered a speech in which he welcomed Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Maj Gen Hamad Badawi and those present. He said: My presence in Cairo this time differs from the previous times in view of the fact that most of the problems connected with the peace agreement have been solved. I believe and hope that I am not wrong that the ceremony of exchanging the instruments of the treaty, which took place tonight in Umm Khushayb, has ended the state of war between the two states, which are for the first time in a state of no war.

He said that the signing of the peace treaty in Washington marked the beginning of this day.

The Israeli defense minister expressed his happiness at being among the armed forces commanders and said: I am happy with the presence of the man who commanded the 3d Army during the war and who was also the commander of the 2d Army. I felt happy today while discussing details of the peace which we exerted great efforts to achieve. The Israeli defense minister said: One of the greatest problems we had encountered was that we had lived in a closed circle for more than 30 years when the distance by air between us is not more than 50 minutes. Weizman explained: We have a duty to educate our peoples and benefit from the cultures and progress and to help one another. He continued: I believe that these factors are one of the great benefits of peace in the area. He added: I believe that a comprehensive just peace will be achieved in the area.

The Israeli defense minister said: We will deliver to you the land completely and Sinai with its equipment in good condition in accordance with the treaty which President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin signed to achieve a just peace in the whole area. The Israeli defense minister then presented a miniature model of a tank to Lt Gen 'Ali, on which was inscribed "A Presentation to the Man Who Commanded the Tanks in the War so He Might Command Them in Peace."

Weizman Comment on Palestinians

NC252350 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2335 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 25 April-- Answering a question by reporters regarding Israel's attitude toward the PLO and the possibility of holding a dialog with them, Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said: I advise them to stop striking, in which case I believe it would be possible to talk with them. He expressed hope that this would be achieved and noted: Regrettably we are compelled to strike them with artillery from time to time unless they stop striking. Answering another question about delivering Al-'Arish to the Egyptian authorities, he said that this would take place as scheduled on 26 or 27 May. After 30 years of war, Egypt and Israel could not disagree in one day on the date for the handing over.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU LEAVES ISMAILIA

NC251645 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1633 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] Ismailia, 25 April--Romanian President and Mrs Nicolae Ceausescu and the delegation accompanying them left Ismailia this evening concluding a visit to Egypt lasting several hours. President and Mrs Ceausescu were seen off by President and Mrs as-Sadat.

Joint Communique

NC251950 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text of joint Egyptian-Romanian statement on Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Egypt on 25 April--read by announcer]

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and his wife paid a friendly visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt on 25 April, 1979 in response to an invitation from the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, and his wife.

The two presidents held talks in an atmosphere of complete friendship and mutual respect. They reviewed the current situation in their bilateral relations and the possibilities of strengthening them. They also had an in-depth exchange of views on the very important international issues, particularly the current situation in the Middle East.

On this occasion, both President as-Sadat and President Ceausescu emphasized the special importance of high-level meetings for the development of the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries and peoples. The two presidents expressed complete satisfaction with the positive development of the strong relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries and peoples and their fruitful cooperation in the international field based on the principles and aims contained in the 30 June 1974 declaration.

Both President as-Sadat and President Ceausescu reaffirmed their determination to continue to develop and deepen economic and technical cooperation and trade exchanges between the two countries. They expressed their strong determination to exert every effort to increase economic cooperation in its various aspects where new areas for joint action exist, taking into consideration the two countries' economic resources and capabilities.

The two presidents pointed out that bolstering cooperation in the fields of production and economic exchange would give strength and permanence to the strong relations of friendship between the two states and peoples. They emphasized in this respect the importance of the forthcoming meeting of the joint Egyptian-Romanian Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation which is to be held in Bucharest in June 1979. They issued their instructions to the establishments concerned to take quick measures to prepare for this meeting.

During the talks related to the current international situation, the two presidents observed with satisfaction the identity or similarity of the two countries' views on the various endeavors discussed. They emphasized the urgent importance of doing away with backwardness and with the division of humanity into rich and needy states. They also emphasized the importance of establishing a new international economic system on which the future of humanity and world security will depend.

The two presidents also reasserted the need to take urgent and decisive measures to put an early end to the arms race and achieve general disarmament, starting with nuclear disarmament.

Regarding the situation in Africa, the two presidents expressed their firm stand on the need to completely liquidate the vestiges of colonialism and neocolonialism as well as the policies of racial discrimination. They also emphasized their solidarity with and effective support for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe for national liberation and independence.

The two presidents called for increasing participation by the small, medium and developing countries as well as the nonalined states in the settlement of complex international issues and in the consolidation of the effectiveness of the role of the United Nations and the other international organizations.

The two presidents reaffirmed the strong link between European security and the security of the Mediterranean area and the Middle East. They agreed on the need to increase efforts to liquidate the cells of tension and conflict in these areas.

During their discussion of the situation in Europe, the two presidents pointed to the need for intensifying efforts to apply the Helsinki conference documents and to properly prepare for the Madrid conference, which is to be held in 1980, so that it may constitute an important step forward on the path of bolstering European security and achieving military disengagement and disarmament and consolidating security and peace in the European Continent and in the world.

Presidents as-Sadat and Ceausescu asserted that the vital interests of world peace require the peaceful solution of all international disputes and any differences among states by political means through direct negotiations between the parties concerned so as to reach permanent settlements that would contribute to detente and to the promotion of the principles of peaceful coexistence and to the success of the peoples' struggle for national independence and peace, democracy and social progress. They also reasserted the need for basing the relations among all states on the principles of nonuse of forces or the threat to use force, of complete equality or rights, or respect for national independence and sovereignty, of noninterference in the internal affairs of others and of reciprocal interests.

Within the context of exchanging views on the Middle East situation, President as-Sadat briefed President Ceausescu on the development and results of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. He also expressed the eagerness of the Arab Republic of Egypt to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East area, now that the peace treaty has been signed between Egypt and Israel and has become effective, taking into consideration their definite interest in the settlement of the Middle East conflict by political means and through negotiations as soon as possible.

The two presidents called for intensifying the efforts aimed at achieving a comprehensive, just and durable peace through Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied as a result of the 1967 war, the settlement of the problem of the Palestinian people on the basis of their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state, and the guaranteeing of the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the area. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania highlighted the importance of convoking the Geneva conference to complete the realization of comprehensive peace in the Middle East with the participation of the conference's two cochairmen and representatives of the Palestinian people under the effective auspices of the United Nations. The president of the Arab Republic of Egypt said that he will study this proposal with interest.

President Ceauseecu and his wife expressed their sincere thanks to President as-Sadat and his wife for the cordial reception and hospitality they were accorded during their brief friendly visit to Egypt. They extended an invitation to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt and his wife to pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. Their invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL RECEIVES LETTER FROM WALDHEIM

NC252100 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has received a message from UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim in reply to his excellency's letter to Waldheim on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and Egypt's position regarding the illegal Baghdad conference resolutions.

In his message, the UN secretary general thanked Egypt for its interest in informing him of the developments and its adherence to the UN role. He also emphasized in his message that he will continue to exert efforts within his jurisdictions to contribute to the achievement of a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem covering all its aspects, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and the UN resolutions.

SUDANESE MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CARIO

NC252120 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 25 April--A delegation of the Sudanese staff and Commanders College led by Staff Brig Gen Siddiq Ahmad Husayn, director of the Commanders College, arrived in Cairo today on a 10-day official visit at the invitation of the Egyptian staff and commanders of the college and the Sudanese military attache in Cairo.

FRENCH MINISTER PAPON MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS

NC221542 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Apr 79 NC

[Text] French Budget Minister Maurice Papon and the delegation accompanying him left Cairo this morning following a 3-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. During this visit, the French minister held discussions with Finance Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi. These discussions were aimed at strengthening and developing financial and banking cooperation between Egypt and France. The French minister also witnessed the signing of an agreement on the development of Egyptian customs. Under this agreement, France will give Egypt all the technical and administrative assistance as well as the equipment required for the development of Egyptian customs.

On departing the airport, the French budget minister made a statement in which he expressed gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality which he and the French delegation had been given by Egyptian officials. He affirmed that his visit to Egypt was made within the context of the long standing close relations binding Egypt and France. He added that during his short visit, he had noticed tremendous activity and great progress in all areas aimed at developing Egyptian life.

The French minister lauded Egypt's policy of achieving peace. He said: Peace will lead to stability and, consequently, to the opening of new vistas for investments in the Middle East. Subsequently, this will lead to the achievement of economic advancement and prosperity for the peoples of the area.

ARAB TEACHERS CONFERENCE BEGINS; MAHJUB ATTACKS AS-SADAT

JN231726 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 23 April--The work of the 10th conference of the Arab Teachers Federation began here today. Muhammad Mahjub, Revolution Command Council member and minister of education, opened the conference on behalf of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr.

Mahjub said: Bitter experiences have confirmed that the Arab nation's battle with its enemies is not a battle over land, is not a battle over a city which would be damaged and another which would be usurped, and is not a battle over borders or resources, but is a battle of existence, culture and survival.

Mahjub added: The decisive confrontation between the Arab nation and its enemies is a historic one in which all resources should be employed so that the Arab nation can face its fate, win victory over its enemies and achieve victory for mankind--the victory of good, justice and peace.

Mahjub continued: The conclusion of the treaty of humiliation and treason between As-Sadat's regime and the Zionist enemy is part of this battle, but it does not constitute all aspects and dangers of the battle. The Arab people are facing with determination the predicament of the intellectual, cultural and social infiltration through the bridge of treason set up by traitor As-Sadat.

SUDAN REPORTEDLY PREVENTS PLANE FROM LANDING AT KHARTOUM

JN251951 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 25 April--The Sudanese authorities today refused permission for an Iraqi Airways plane to enter Sudanese airspace and land at Khartoum's international airport.

In a statement to INA this evening, a responsible source at the Baghdad International Airport center of operations stated that the Boeing 727 was on its scheduled weekly flight between Baghdad, Jidda and Khartoum. The plane was forced to return to Jidda airport and from there to Baghdad after it was refused permission to land.

There were 134 passengers on board, including Sudanese and Eritrean citizens.

TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH ENVOYS TO THIRD WORLD

JN251820 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Hasan 'Ali al-'Amiri, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, this afternoon discussed with Iraqi heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Third World matters related to the development of trade and economic cooperation between Iraq and these countries.

The Iraqi minister expressed his happiness at meeting the Iraqi envoys to exchange viewpoints on the application of Iraqi trade policy and economic and technical cooperation with those states. He told them that their proposals and recommendations have had a good effect on the development of relations between Iraq and the Third World.

The minister then reviewed Iraq's foreign policy in the fields of trade and economy and its development with the countries of the Third World, neighboring countries, Indian Subcontinent states and Southeast Asian, African and Latin American countries.

During the meeting, which was also attended by the foreign and trade under secretaries and the director generals of both ministries, ways to bolster trade activities with these countries through stepping up the volume of trade was discussed. The possibility of opening new trade centers, overcoming obstacles, slowing down the influx of goods, and finding new markets for exports and imports were also discussed.

RCC APPROVES COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH SOMALIA

JN241446 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 24 April--The Revolution Command Council has approved the protocol for cooperation in the field of youth and sports between Iraq and Somalia for 1979-80 signed in Baghdad last January.

The Revolution Command Council explained that the protocol is being ratified because of the desire by Iraq and Somalia to deepen the ties of fraternity between the youth and peoples of the two fraternal countries out of their joint belief in the achievement of the goals of the Arab nation and enhancing cooperation between the two countries.

SWEDISH TRADE MINISTER CARS ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN222037 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 April--Harda Cars, Swedish trade minister, arrived here this evening to head the Swedish side at the first meeting of the Iraqi-Swedish joint committee for economic and trade cooperation which will begin tomorrow.

Cars expressed his pleasure over visiting Iraq and voiced his country's readiness to participate in the implementation of Iraqi development projects in agriculture, transport, electronic industries and telecommunications.

Cars, Al-Karim Meeting

JN231322 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 April--Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim and Swedish Trade Minister Harda Cars, currently visiting Baghdad, have reviewed bilateral oil relations. During their meeting here today, the two ministers also discussed prospects of cooperation in the field of training technical oil cadres, the exchange of expertise and Sweden's participation in implementing oil projects in Iraq and in supplying their equipment.

In another development, RCC member and Minister of Communications Sa'dun Ghaydan also met with the Swedish minister to discuss bilateral relations, particularly in the field of telecommunications and transport, and the possibility of the participation of concerned Swedish establishments in implementing new projects in Iraq in this area.

Cars,'Adnan Husayn Meeting

JN240602 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2028 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 April--'Adnan Husayn, Revolution Command Council member and planning minister, met here today with Swedish Trade Minister Harda Cars and his accompanying delegation. Bilateral relations and cooperation in various fields were discussed.

Cooperation Minutes Signed

JN241818 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 24 April--The joint minutes of the meetings of the first session of the joint Iraqi-Swedish committee for trade, economic and technical cooperation were signed here this evening.

Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali signed the minutes for the Iraqi side, and Swedish Trade Minister Harda Cars signed the minutes for the Swedish side. The minutes include a plan for cooperation between the two countries in the trade, industrial, agricultural, transport and health fields and cooperation in the training of techical cadres.

The two sides agreed to increase the volume of trade and to diversify it to include the commodities needed by the the markets of the two countries. The two sides also agreed to send Iraqi export delegations to Sweden in mid-May to conduct a survey of the Swedish markets' needs for Iraqi commodities, to find marketing outlets for them, and to expand the participation of the concerned establishments in the two countries in the commercial fairs organized annually in the two countries.

In the field of industrial, economic and technical cooperation, the two sides agreed on a program for cooperation in the sectors of oil industry, agriculture, telecommunications, the generation of power, transportation, health, construction, technical consultations and the protection of environment.

The two sides also agreed on a joint program for training and exchange of expertise between the two countries and organizing scientific symposiums among the concerned establishments in the two countries. They also agreed to convene the second session of the committee in the first half of 1980.

Cars Departure

JN251537 Baghdad INA in English 1538 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, (INA)--Mr. Harda Cars, Swedish minister of trade, today left here concluding a four-day visit to Iraq during which he led his country's side to meetings of the Iraqi joint committee for technical, economic and trade cooperation.

Mr. Cars stated before departure that, while here, he had talks with the Iraqi ministers of trade, communications, oil and planning on bilateral cooperation in the technical and trade fields and training of the two countries cadres.

The 2nd meeting of the Iraqi-Swedish joint committee will be held in Stockholm next year.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS

JN201250 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 April--Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian side to the joint Iraqi-Hungarian Economic and Technical Committee, and his accompanying delegation, left Baghdad this afternoon at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq.

Szeker expressed his pleasure with the positive and fruitful results of his visit to Iraq. He said that the talks held with Iraqi officials on implementation of projects in industrial development, oil, agriculture, irrigation, general health and education were very successful.

HUNGARIAN LABOR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN212003 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 21 April--A delegation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions led by (Kaguy Malagh), general secretary of the Hungarian Union of Chemical Workers, arrived here this evening on a weeklong visit to Iraq at the invitation of the Union of Workers of Oil, Minerals and Petrochemical Industries.

The delegation will discuss with Iraqi union officials ways to strengthen cooperation and friendship between workers in the two countries.

HUNGARIAN HEALTH MINISTER SCHULTEISZ ARRIVES

JN251350 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1350 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 25 April--A Hungarian delegation led by Dr Emil Schulteisz, minister of health, arrived here this afternoon on a 5-day visit to Iraq.

In a statement made on arrival the Hungarian minister said that he and Iraqi Health Minister Dr Riyad Ibrahim Husayn will discuss bilateral health cooperation and the followup of the health agreement concluded between them.

CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER FONT DEPARTS

JN231014 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 April--Cuban President Fidel Castro's emissary to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr left Baghdad today at the end of a 5-day visit to Iraq.

The Cuban emissary, Marcel Fernandez Font, said that his visit was fruitful. He explained that he conveyed the greetings and good wishes of the Cuban president to President al-Bakr and that he delivered an official invitation to President al-Bakr from President Castro to attend the sixth summit conference of nonalined states, which will be held in Havana in September 1979. Mr Font said that during his visit he held talks with several Iraqi officials on relations between the two friendly countries.

CABINET APPROVES ECONOMIC MEASURES AGAINST EGYPT

JN251518 Amman JNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 25 April--The Cabinet has approved the economic measures the Ministry of Industry and Trade adopted against Egypt in implementation of the resolutions of the Arabs and foreign ministers conference held in Baghdad last March.

AR'RA'Y: ISRAELI ATTACKS ON LEBANON ARE RESULT OF TREATY

JN260834 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 26 Apr 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] AR-RA'Y today discusses the situation in Lebanon, Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon, and the effect of this aggression on the situation in the area. The newspaper writes: Whatever the pretexts and arguments Israel uses to disguise its war of aggression against Lebanon, the fact which we must realize is that the peace of war has begun through the prearranged situation in Lebanon.

The Israeli aggression from the land, sea and air against the Lebanese coast, against Lebanese villages on both banks of the Litani River, and against Palestinian refugee camps clearly confirms that the exchange of the ratification instruments of the separate treaty is only the beginning of giving Israel a free hand in the states of the Arab east, beginning with Lebanon and ending with the other states.

The aggression conclusively refutes all claims that what was agreed on by Egypt and Israel bears any connection whatsoever with peace. Indeed, the opposite is true. The Zionist aggression against Lebanon during the past days proves that the peace required by Camp David is a peace which is imposed in the land, sea and air on the states of the Arab east, and at their expense and the expense of the Palestinian people.

AR-RA'Y continues: If Israel has chosen this particular time to deliberately escalate the military situation so as to expose the standof the Egyptian regime and its betrayal of the Arab cause through the visit to Cairo of the Zionist minister of war and the exchange of the treaty ratification instruments at Umm Khushayb, while at the same time the Zionist artillery and gunboats are pounding innocent civilian villages and unarmed Palestinian refugee camps--if Israel has chosen this particular time, then the eastern Arab states should coordinate their stands and unify their capabilities and will to confront the coming stage of the peace of war. What is required is to build a capable and intrinsic Arab strength for all the frontline states so that the peace of war that is coming to us from Lebanon will boomerang back to its advocates and makers.

CUBAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER LUSSON ARRIVES IN AMMAN

JN241237 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Cuban Transportation Minister Antonio Enrique Lusson arrived in Amman via Ar-Ramtha this morning on a short visit to Jordan. During the visit, the Cuban minister will convey a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Cuban President Fidel Castro.

In a statement to the JNA correspondent at Ar-Ramtha, the Cuban minister said that the message contains a personal invitation to His Majesty King Husayn from the Cuban leader to attend the sixth nonalined summit conference, due to convene in Havana in September. He pointed out that Cuba is holding the necessary consultations among the nonalined countries to render the conference a success.

In conclusion, the Cuban minister expressed his pleasure at visiting Jordan for the first time. He said: We look forward to strenthening the relations and the ties of cooperation between Cuba and Jordan.

Ibrahim, Lusson Meeting

JN251224 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Today, Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Antonio Enrique Lusson, Cuban transportation minister, discussed means of strengthening relations between Jordan and Cuba. Ibrahim explained the Jordanian stand toward the Middle East crisis and the current international issues. The two ministers reviewed procedures pertaining to convocation of the nonalined conference scheduled to be held in Cuba during September and to the topics on the conference agenda.

Lusson Departure

JN251942 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Cuban Transportation Minister Antonio Enrique Lusson left Amman this evening at the end of a 2-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, the Cuban minister delivered to His Majesty King Husayn a letter from Cuban President Fidel Castro inviting him to attend the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries which will be held in Cuba in September.

The Cuban minister expressed his happiness at visiting Jordan and his satisfaction with the talks he held with Jordanian officials.

The Cuban minister was seen off at the airport by Dr Sa'id at-Tall, minister of communications, and other senior officials.

SUPPLY MINISTER, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR FRG, DENMARK

JN231609 Amman JNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 23 April--A Jordanian delegation under Supply Minister Marwan al-Qasim today left Amman for the FRG and Denmark.

During its 10-day visit, the delegation will have talks with officials of the two countries on obtaining a loan to manage and operate Supply Ministry projects and to establish freezing centers for preserving fruits, vegetables and dairy byproducts.

The delegation includes the president of the National Planning Council and the director general of the electricity company.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH EGYPT SEVERED

NC261140 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1133 GMT 26 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Lebanon broke off diplomatic relations with Egypt today. A responsible source at the Ministry of Foreign and Expatriate Affairs made the following statement today:

At noon today--26 April 1979--the Lebanese charge d'affaires in Egypt met with the [Egyptian] minister of state for foreign affairs and conveyed to him the Lebanese Cabinet's decision to sever diplomatic relations between the two countries in accordance with the Baghdad conference of Arab foreign and economy ministers.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN251119 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1055 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 25 April--Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi arrived here today to attend the meetings of the Arab Unity Research Center Executive Committee, which begin in Beirut later today.

In a statement he made at the airport, Dr Hammadi said that during his stay in Beirut he will meet with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus to discuss the Arab situation and the degree of implementation of the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference on confronting the treaty between As-Sadat's regime and the Zionist enemy.

Referring to the situation in southern Lebanon, Dr Hammadi said that the deteriorating situation there is a joint Arab responsibility and should be dealt with on this basis.

The foreign minister praised the role Lebanon is playing on various levels in confronting the Camp David accords. He said that Lebanon played an effective role in the summit conferences and the foreign and economy ministers meetings, and that it has adhered to implementation of the resolutions adopted at these meetings.

Foreign Minister Hammadi said that Egypt's withdrawal from the Arab front has tipped the balance of forces in the Zionist enemy's favor. This, he said, demands the mobilization of all Arab capabilities to resist the conspiracy.

PRESIDENT, PREMIER COMMENT AFTER CABINET MEETING

NC251447 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1304 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis at 1215 today presided over the Cabinet's weekly session; Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the ministers attended.

The session lasted until 1350. Afterward, acting Secretary General of the Cabinet Shafiq Munayminah released the following official information: At the beginning of the session President Ilyas Sarkis said he was hurt by the painful incidents that have recently occurred, claiming innocent lives. He stressed the need for revealing the real causes and motives and for pursuing the perpetrators.

The president then spoke of the events taking place in the south. He said: The events to which Lebanon is being subjected arouse denunciation as well as fears. The world conscience joins us in this denunciation and shares these fears. We condemn these acts of violence and the reactions to them. Meanwhile, we appeal to the world conscience to stand in full steadfastness and consciousness at the side of the just Lebanese cause and to put an end to encroachments on our sovereignty.

His excellency added: The diverse and numerous Israeli raids directed at Lebanon in the past few days have inflicted heavy losses of life and property. We are greatly pained by these heavy losses. Meanwhile, we affirm our determination to continue forging ahead toward implementing the plan we have for the south. We have appealed to the United Nations to intervene promptly to end these grave aggressions. At the same time, we turn to our Arab brothers and repeat that Lebanon cannot singlehandedly bear the brunt and consequences of the Middle East crisis. We ask for prompt and efficacious action. Furthermore, in a fraternal and sincere manner we call attention to the need for coordinating efforts. By so doing, we will avert squandering our efforts. We will also avoid situations that will place the Arab group in embarrassing positions for which it will not be prepared.

President Sarkis said: The critical circumstances through which Lebanon and the rest of the area is now passing make it imperative for us to discard emotional solutions and positions and to resort to rationalism and wisdom. I particularly appeal to all Lebanese to be alert to the real danger threatening Lebanon. We repeat our statement that the homeland is in need of mobilizing all Lebanon's power to save it from being swept away by currents that will draw it toward all kinds of peril.

President Sarkis said in conclusion: I strongly hope that the Lebanese mind, realism and pride will induce all Lebanese to collaborate with each other in order to overcome all the dangers facing us.

The Cabinet then reviewed the general security situation and the situation in the south. It also studied topics on the agenda and made the appropriate decisions.

Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss left the palace at 1400. He made the following statement: The Cabinet has discussed the south, particularly from the perspective of the debates which are being held at the Security Council. The Cabinet was informed of the instructions sent to the Lebanese permanent UN mission. These instructions stress the need to convene the UN Security Council as soon as possible to consider the stages of implementation of Resolution 444 within the context of the phased program on which agreement was reached with the United Nations.

The Cabinet also discussed the tragic conditions under which the south is now living as a result of the sinful Israeli aggressions against the peaceful residents of the south. Furthermore, the Cabinet discussed the country's general security situation, particularly in light of the painful incidents of the past few days. The Cabinet was briefed on the steps and measures that have been taken and that are being taken by the quarters concerned with security to prevent the recurrence of such incidents and contain the consequences of the incidents of the past few days.

Question: Deliberations are underway at the UN Security Council. Therefore, why is there a delay in calling for a Security Council session?

Answer: Instructions have been sent to the mission. These instructions stress the need for speeding up the convening of the Security Council.

Question: What are the reasons for the delay in calling for the convening of the Security Council?

Answer: As of now the delay in calling for a council session is due, on the one hand, to the atmosphere now prevailing at the Security Council as the result of the recent developments in the south and on the other hand, the fact that we want to insure bringing about a clear, specific and effective position favoring Lebanon's cause. During this period, the Lebanese permanent UN mission has been preparing the atmosphere for attaining a position responsive to Lebanon's demands.

Question: Are there any contacts underway with the Palestinian resistance to suspend its military operations from Lebanon so that Israel in turn will halt its military activity?

Answer: We are holding continuous contacts with all quarters concerned with the situation in the south to guarantee the security of the area and its citizens.

SPEAKER AL-AS'AD MAKES STATEMENT AFTER MEETING

NC251630 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] The independent parliamentary grouping held a meeting at Mansur Palace this morning at this meeting, which was chaired by Speaker al-As'ad. The discussion touched on developments in the south.

After the meeting, the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies stated that it has been decided to keep the session of the grouping open in view of the gravity of events and of the stage through which the situation in Lebanon and in the area is passing. Furthermore, it has been decided to convene a meeting of the grouping next Friday to learn the government's position on the recommendations made by the Chamber of Deputies and the grouping.

Speaker al-As'ad was told that according to recent news reports, no Security Council session will be convened soon.

He answered: This is the thing which we find very surprising.

About the visit he will make to the palace tomorrow, Speaker al-As'ad said: This visit is not part of the periodic meetings with President Sarkis. This visit will coincide with critical circumstances and it will deal with all the questions of the hour.

FRANCE-SOIR INTERVIEWS 'FREE LEBANON' CHIEF HADDAD

LD260925 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 22-23 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Claude Massot interview with Lebanese Christian Militia Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad: "'I am not a separatist,' Haddad says"]

[Text] Metulla (Israel) 21 April--"I think," Lebanese Major Haddad told me while sitting outside a small Israeli cafe in the border village of Metulla, "that the world in general and France in particular understand neither my position nor our problems."

A few yards away, Israeli armored cars were taking up their position on the road as they always do at dusk.

"I am not a separatist," Haddad continued, "as certain people assert. I have proclaimed a Free Lebanon in the part of Lebanese territory (80 km long and 12 km wide) which is under my forces' control, like De Gaulle who proclaimed a free France in 1945 [as published] and yet De Gaulle was in London. I have done this in a corner of our land.

"There was a Free France. There is now a Free Lebanon. However, your President Giscard d'Estaing has, to my great regret, made it explicit in some of his statements unfavorable to me that he is ignorant both of France's history and of the history of De Gaulle to whom he refers.

Thumping the table and chain smoking the Israeli cigarettes offered to him by his bodyguards, Major Haddad who is wearing a Khaki battledress and has a Beltian rifle slung over his shoulder, appears more determined than ever. He keeps repeating: "My aim is to liberate Lebanon and return to a Beirut rid of its occupiers, the Syrians, and PLO terrorists."

Oil

President Sarkis? Haddad dismisses him with a contemptuous wave of his hand. "He wants to have me court-martialed. Let him come and get me. He takes his orders from the enemy. As for Lebanese deputies, they lost their legal status 4 years ago. All the people have had enough of it all. However, no one supports them. Too much oil is at stake.

"If I do not resist the deployment of Sarkis' Lebanese forces, all Lebanon will fall under the Syrians' control. The free world would regret this. Lebanese Muslims and Christians can live side by side peacefully. This has been made clear in the territory loyal to me in which 40,000 Christians and 60,000 Muslims live together. However, we are poor, very poor, and this is why we need help."

Money? Yes, Major Haddad says there is never enough of it. Arms? I have enough of them to stand fast. We acquired many arms at the time of the revolution. Ammunition? I have been getting it. From the Israelis? Major Haddad evades the question. He continues: "But if supplies of it stopped, I would not say 'no.'"

He admitted that he had appealed to the United States. Any encouragement? "I have had plenty of it." Haddad retorts, "especially from our Christian brothers and Sham'un himself. Obviously, Franjiyah has not given me any but who can forget that he has been dealing with the Syrians since 1968?"

This gray-haired man, who switches from English to Arabic without excessive effort, is an enthusiast. He is probably an honest man--it has been alleged that he has repeatedly been offered huge sums of money to induce him to leave his territory.

"Mind...."

Last night, after no artillery and small arms fire had been heard in this part of southern Lebanon for 48 hours, Major Haddad had a long meeting with UN observers. Common ground was established. Blue Berets can again come and go throughout Lebanese territory and his for forces' headquarters at Naqurah are no longer cut off.

"We have reached agreement: We have opened roads," Major Haddad stated. "But, mind, the United Nations must remain neutral. If any bloody incidents similar to those which took place on Wednesday were to recur, we would not remain inactive. We would take counter-measures regardless of any possible consequences."

Peace prevails for the time being. The Israeli-Lebanese border has been partially reopened. Lebanese workers have resumed work in Israeli orchards and hotels. Sick people attend temporary dispensaries installed a few yards from the barbed wire. Some jeeps flying Lebanese colors come to refuel at Metulla.

Haddad's bodyguards drink outside the same cafe as the Israeli soldiers who are getting ready for the Sabbath celebrations; and both sides are concerned about the possibility of some bloody outrage, some fit of madness on the part of PLO terrorists who have become the two former adversaries' common enemy.

VOP REPORTS SYRIAN FIGHTER PLANES OVERFLY BEIRUT

JN260659 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0540 GMT 26 Apr 79 JN

[Text] A military source in the central command of the joint forces has stated the following:

Beginning at 0600 yesterday, Zionist warplanes carried out feverish attempts to launch a treacherous aggression against camps and civilian residential areas in Beirut and its suburbs. The antiaircraft guns of the Arab Deterrent Forces and the joint forces fired on the enemy air force planes making sorties against Beirut and its outskirts. The enemy made four intermittent sorties yesterday. Our antiaircraft fire forced these planes to flee without achieving their aggressive objectives.

At 1400 yesterday, Syrian fighter planes flew over Beirut and its suburbs to protect Lebanese airspace.

VOL REPORTS UNOFFICIAL CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT IN SOUTH

NC260600 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 26 Apr 79 NC

[Text] The Israeli shelling and the extensive Israeli air sorties stopped at 2200 last night. The Palestinian and leftist organizations also stopped firing Katyusha rockets from Lebanese territory in the direction of Israel. This came as a result of an unofficial agreement managed through the UN command in southern Lebanon. Earlier, between 2100 and 2200 last night, Israeli artillery shelled An-Nabatiyah area for 20 minutes. The Israeli command said that this was in retaliation for Katyusha fire from Lebanese territory for the fifth time in the direction of upper Galilee.

The unofficial cease-fire agreement between Israel and the Palestinian organizations was followed by heavy shooting and exchange of artillery fire at 0015. Israeli gunboats appeared off Sidon and opened fire on Palestinian positions near Sidon. The shelling stopped at 0130.

CEASE-FIRE REPORTEDLY VIOLATED BY ISRAEL

NC261136 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 26 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Israel violated the cease-fire before noon today following a brief calm that prevailed in the south early today thanks to contacts held by the United Nations.

News agencies report that the artillery of the Israelis and of the border strip forces shelled the town of Hasbayya. The agencies add that six civilians were wounded, three houses damaged and the town's power grid destroyed.

On the other hand, many members of the UNIFIL Nepalese contingent, stationed in the village of Kawkaba, were hit late yesterday during the Israeli artillery shelling.

Reporters say that in view of the resumed shelling, a state of alert has been declared by the Nepalese contingent and the Lebanese Army soldiers.

ALGERIA

NKOMO ARRIVAL STATEMENT ON RHODESIAN ELECTION

LD251924 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Algeria celebrates 24 April with enthusiasm. The coleader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front was present at the meeting organized yesterday at the Maison du Peuple on the world day of anti-imperialist youth. Let us listen to the statement made to us by Mr Joshua Nkomo on his arrival in Algiers yesterday afternoon:

[Nkomo--begin recording] We do not regard the circus that went on in Salisbury last (?Thursday) as an election. [end recording]

Mr Nkomo qualified the recent elections in Zimbabwe as an electoral masquerade. He stated that the so-called members of the Executive Council admitted that there had been irregularities. People are talking about a 64-percent turnout, but before talking about percentages, Mr Nkomo said that they must use figures as evidence. There was no illustration of that, and no registration of voters, he said. Nobody knew who made up the electorate. All that is known is that there was no electorate, and there could be no elections without an electorate. There are no irregularities in an (?irregular) situation, said the coleader of the Patriotic Front, who went on to denounce the support of the United States and Great Britain for the dying racist regime in Salisbury.

[Nkomo--begin recording] All the fuss that the Western press has been making about the elections in Rhodesia--they did it knowing that there were no elections. There can be no elections without an electorate, no [word indistinct] in any country where there has been an election without an electorate. And therefore what went on was not an election. [Words indistinct] to call an election and therefore surely must know that. And make the British, the Americans and all those people who made the fuss about that facade understand that we don't regard this as an election. Nobody regards it as an election, it was a [word indistinct] aimed at trying to prop up the dying regime of Smith. What has happened in Zimbabwe is that we have defeated Smith, completely defeated him. The Rhodesia front government was dissolved, and this is what we are fighting against, so it is no more there. What has come out is an offshoot of a dead regime propped up by Bishop Muzorewa, Reverend Sithole and the chiefs. Now these two crazy men have sinned against the people of Zimbabwe. They committed the biggest crime that any person in Zimbabwe could have committed, and they must know they will answer for it. Bishop Muzorewa, Reverend Sithole, and of course Chirau have been (?part of) Smith all along. [end recording]

Hoffmann Receives Nkomo

LD052227 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Slimane Hoffmann, party Central Committee member in charge of international relations, received this afternoon at the party headquarters Joshua Nkomo, one of the two leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. We point out that the visit of Mr Nkomo to our country will allow him to inform Algerian officials of the latest developments in the Zimbabwe problem and the plots hatched by imperialism against Zimbabwe people by way of the so-called internal settlement, which resulted in the falsified elections of the racist regime of Salisbury in collusion with the agents Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau.

Brother S. Hoffmann also received today a delegation of the Eritrean resistance movement which consists of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea, the Eritrea Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Council. The delegation is led by (Ramadan), secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea.

PFLP'S HABASH HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN ALGIERS

LD241632 Algiers APS in English 1035 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 24 Apr, APS--"We consider the present phase as being the most dangerous for the Palestinian revolution and progressive forces in the Arab world, after the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty", Dr Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front of the Liberation of Palestine yesterday declared in a press conference held in the presence of the liberation movement representatives in Algiers.

"Algeria remains the Arab citadel for revolutionaries in the world, supporting the oppressed people in their just causes", Dr Habash said. "We have never faced such a surrender since 1948. This surrender's goal is the consecration and the perpetuation of the Zionist existence, which had been rejected by the Palestinian and the Arab masses. As-Sadat gave the opportunity to Israel's political economic and cultural invasion of not only Egypt but also the Arab world."

Dr. Habash called on the Arabs to reject the peace treaty and to boycott Egypt through the strengthening of the support and material help to the Palestinian revolution, the effective implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions, and the struggle against "American imperialism."

Habash Departs

LD252230 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, left Algeria this afternoon after a visit, during which he was received by President Chadli Bendjedid. He expressed satisfaction at having been received by the president.

LIBYA

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CALLS FOR 1 MAY RESPONSE TO TREATY

LD251750 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli, April 25--The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress issued a statement in Tripoli yesterday calling for 1 May 1979 to be the day for reply to the imperialist treaty signed by Carter, the terrorist Begin and the defeatist traitor. The statement says:

On 1 May the Arab workers from the ocean to the gulf will declare their rejection of the betrayal treaty in a practical way by boycotting U.S. land, sea and air transportation and all the establishments of the ruling regime in Egypt, as an implementation of the decisions of the Central Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions in its emergency session in Damascus on 6 and 7 April.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has called on all national and progressive forces and members of the Arab People's Congress in all countries of the greater Arab homeland to increase the struggle and the Arab boycott of the United States and the region of the defeated president with all possible participation, assistance, support and solidarity.

The Secretariat has stressed that this is everyone's battle, and the Arab workers are the vanguard of the Arab struggle against imperialism, Zionism and their defeated traitor agent.

At the end of its statement, the Permanent Secretariat warned any Arab regime against the consequences of obstructing the struggle of the Arab workers who are now operating as a pan-Arab, national and official entity, in light of the decisions of the Arab People's Congress and its Permanent Secretariat and the conferences of the steadfastness front and the Baghdad conference.

The decision has been made that 1 May 1979 is to be the day of starting the greater battle to implement the slogan of striking at American interests, against the treaty of the imperialist Carter, the terrorist Begin and the defeated traitor, and against the entire imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plan.

Long live the struggle of the Arab people! Long live the workers as a struggling vanguard! Defeat to Carter, Begin and the defeated alliance!

ECONOMY SECRETARY MEETS WITH BULGARIAN MINISTER

LD241526 Tripoli JANA in English 1436 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 24, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Mr Abu Bakr ash-Sharif, the secretary of the General Peoples' Committee for Economy, held a meeting with Mr Stamen Stamenov, the Bulgarian minister of mineral resources, who arrived in Tripoli yesterday on a state visit to the Jamahiriyah. They discussed ways of promoting economic cooperation between the two countries.

MAURITANIA

PRESIDENT SALECK INTERVIEWED BY LONDON ARABIC PAPER

LD251527 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 23-29 Apr 79 pp 18, 19 LD

[Interview granted by Mauritanian President Mohamed Ould Saleck to Qasiy Salih Darwish in Nouakchott, "shortly before the recent coup in Mauritania"]

[Text] My meeting with Col Moustapha Mohamed Ould Saleck took place 2 hours after his speech on changes in his government and the basic charter of the Military Committee for National Salvation, and shortly before the announcement of the formation of his new government, from which he excluded some of the nationalist ministers. He tried to give "diplomatic" answers to questions, while he declined to answer others. He indirectly said that the Moroccan forces will not withdraw from Mauritania on the date he personally had previously fixed, and justified the exclusion of certain elements from the government by saying that they had overstepped their powers and gone farther than they should. Colonel Saleck appeared exhausted. Under his paratrooper's uniform his body seemed tired because of late nights and worries. Commenting on my observation of his physical condition, he said: "I have not taken a single vacation since 1960, despite the fact that I have been in the front for many years." My dialog with him went as follows:

[Question] You have devoted special attention to reaching a peaceful solution to the Sahara problem and to establishing peace in the area. Nine months after you launched your movement, how far have your efforts gone in this respect?

[Answer] The 10 July movement emerged with good intentions and determination to establish peace in the place of fratricide in the Arab Maghreb. We have exerted many efforts and intensified contacts with the disputing parties, as well as with the sisterly and friendly states capable of contributing to an acceptable solution. We have also taken several steps aimed at creating a climate suitable for the search for peace. The Sahara problem was put to the committee of wise men set up by the OAU. This committee is now seriously seeking practical proposals to be submitted to the summit conference to be held on the Sahara problem.

We are confident that had it not been for the 10 July movement and the initiative taken by Mauritania in the search for peace, the present relaxation in the situation would not have been achieved. But it must be borne in mind that peace does not depend on Mauritania's will alone. Rather, the other parties must take the initiative and submit practical steps to expedite reaching a permanent solution acceptable to all parties. To sum up, we believe that progress has been made toward peace since the 10 July movement.

[Question] The POLISARIO Front accuses you of being slow and failing to take practical and effective steps to solve the Sahara problem. It also blames you for continuing to describe the negotiations that took place between you and its representatives as mere contacts. What is your opinion of these accusations?

[Answer] We have taken practical steps and appealed to all the parties to take similar steps as well. We have declared that we have no expansionist ambitions and that our ambition is to achieve a comprehensive peace. If it transpires that such a peace is difficult to attain, we will act in accordance with our will to disengage ourselves from this war which does not serve the Mauritanian people's interests.

[Question] POLISARIO Front Secretary General Mohamed Abdelaziz Amin said in one of his speeches last month that a summit meeting took place between you in an African capital, probably Tripoli. Is this true and has this meeting helped to lend momentum to the peace process?

[Answer] I do not see any significance in answering this question.

[Question] What does the POLISARIO Front represent to you?

[Answer] You are aware of the special and diverse ties between the Mauritanians and the Saharan peoples. Therefore there is no need for us to explain what the POLISARIO represents to us.

[Question] Your call for a referendum in Western (Tires) was regarded as a maneuver by the POLISARIO Front leaders who demanded that Mauritania give it up and hand it over to the Front in its capacity as the sole representative of the Saharan people. How would you visualize such a referendum and would you entrust supervision of it to an international or African body?

[Answer] Our attitude toward this problem is expressed in our recognition of the Saharan people's right to self-determination. The practical steps toward this end do not represent any problem, because they are within the UN and the OAU charters.

[Question] The number of Moroccan forces in Mauritania has been reduced since you assumed power.

In one of your statements you mentioned the possibility of finally withdrawing these forces when there is no longer any need for their presence. Now that 9 months have elapsed since the cease-fire on the Mauritanian front, is there a definite date for the withdrawal of these forces?

[Answer] The number of these forces has actually been reduced, but the question of their final withdrawal is a matter that concerns Mauritanian sovereignty and will be dealt with in accordance with this country's interests and the brotherly and goodneighborly relations it has with the sisterly Moroccan Kingdom.

[Question] A statement issued by the Council of Moroccan Veterans included an open call for the annexation of Western (Tires) by Morocco by force should Mauritania give it up. What is your opinion of this and what would your attitude be if this happens?

[Answer] I see no need to comment on this statement, although I believe that the best solution, and the solution that is most likely to last, is a comprehensive peace acceptable to all parties.

[Question] It is almost unanimously recognized that the inhabitants of Mauritania and both parts of Western Sahara constitute a single community having the same characteristics and traits. Is unity between Mauritania and any new Saharan state possible? How would you conceive of such unity and on what basis, and how would you call for it?

[Answer] Sovereignty over this matter belongs to the Mauritanian people alone, and I cannot answer such a question on their behalf.

[Question] On the other hand, certain Moroccan political parties have proposed the idea of establishing economic cooperation in the Sahara area between Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania as a substitute for the establishment of an independent Saharan state. What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] None of the parties has submitted such a plan for us to study and give our opinion on it.

[Question] Previously you took several positive initiatives toward Algeria, which were welcomed by the Algerian leaders and the new Algerian president. They declared their readiness to normalize relations, which includes the resumption of diplomatic relations, when you wish, since it was Mauritania that broke the ties. When do you intend to restore these relations?

[Answer] We are ready to establish diplomatic relations with Algeria when the Algerian leaders agree to the establishment of such relations. We have already said that we are ready to resume cooperation with Algeria, and made it clear that the resumption of such cooperation is not conditional on a solution to the Sahara problem, because we want to have balanced relations with all neighboring sisterly countries.

[Question] Some people say that you have come to power as a military committee for national salvation without a government program, only the good will to establish peace in the area. But what are your economic and social plans with respect to the internal situation for the next 2 years?

[Answer] We have drawn up a program covering the coming 2 years and set up a committee of national experts who are currently studying the necessary measures to be taken in order to revive the country, which before 10 July was on the verge of total destruction in all fields.

In light of the reports by these committees, in which all the country's active forces are represented, we will pursue our action in the next 2 years, God willing.

[Question] After you launched the corrective movement for national salvation you dissolved the Mauritanian People's Party and all organizations affiliated to it, including the trade unions and the mass organizations. The parliament was also disbanded. This has prompted some people to talk about the existence of a political vacuum in Mauritania. Are you considering the idea of going back to the one-party system and, if so, would you adhere to the formula of the former People's Party? Is there any intention of allowing freedom of political action and the setting up of several political parties?

[Answer] I declared in the first speech I addressed to the nation, on the morning of the 10 July movement, that saving the country from the destruction it is facing is the first and urgent priority, and that the Military Committee for National Salvation will undertake to achieve such salvation. I also made it clear that the army did not move in order to take over power indefinitely, but rather will give this power back to its legitimate owner--the Mauritanian people. I also explained that we favor freedom of political action which will inevitably lead to a multiparty system. Everything depends on the will of the Mauritanian people. As for the trade unions, they have not been disbanded and they are exercising their function, which is to defend the workers' rights.

[Question] It is known that there are several political trends and forces in Mauritania. These existed before and after the dissolution of the People's Party. What is your attitude toward these forces?

[Answer] Of course, there are several political trends in the country, but I do not believe that the roles that these trends and the authorities can play are necessarily contradictory. Rather, they complement one another and everybody has the right to express his opinion and to contribute to building the country. What is important to me is to avoid falsifying the Mauritanian people's views, and to insure that no future leaders should violate the interests of this people, their ancient values and true political and religious beliefs.

[Question] Some foreign newspapers, particularly the French, have spoken of disturbances between Arab and black Mauritanians. Last year the Senegalese president stated that there are half a million blacks in Mauritania who belong to the Senegalese entity and culture, and that he will demand self-determination for them if the Saharans are given the same right. Is any future program being contemplated with the aim of preventing any party playing such a game in the future?

[Answer] Those who believe that the coexistence between citizens from different racial groups in a single state is impossible are wrong. Unity of color alone is not a guarantee of stability in any state. There are African countries whose inhabitants comprise tribes which are quite different in their religion, language and culture despite the fact that they are of the same color. Such countries are not free of racial differences. Even in Europe there are wars in some industrially advanced countries. Although the inhabitants of such countries are of the same racial origin, they are divided by religion.

This does not mean that we deny that coexistence among the various factions of our people may cause some transient problems. Rather, we believe that this is something natural in the development of every society. But certainly all the individuals comprising this people are Mauritanians and do not feel loyalty to any other country. They have coexisted in the past and they will continue to coexist in the future, regardless of all the difficulties they might encounter. Mauritania will remain proud of the variety of the human races of which its people consist.

[Question] At the beginning of the 10 July movement, many people spoke about France's role in it as part of its policy in the area. Now that the movement's national identity has become clear, many people wonder about the nature of your relations with France, the fate of the existing presence and the French interests that existed under the previous regime.

[Answer] As you said, the movement is purely nationalist and France had nothing to do with it. Regarding relations between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and France, they are relations of excellent cooperation and common interest.

[Question] You attended the Baghdad conference and took part in drafting its resolutions. What is your opinion regarding the development of the situation since then, and will you take any specific steps toward As-Sadat's conclusion of the peace treaty with the Zionist enemy?

[Answer] The Islamic Republic of Mauritania is faithful to all the Baghdad conference resolutions and believes that any solution ignoring the Palestinian people's right will not achieve peace in the area. We are advocates of unity and not division. Therefore, our action will proceed within the framework of collective Arab action.

[Question] I understand that the majority of the Military Committee did not take part in the 10 July movement, and that they have been included in the committee in order to achieve national unanimity. I also gather that these elements have now become stronger and have developed into a political force, which has led to the dismissal of some of the basic elements that launched the movement.

[Answer] Some of these overstepped their limits and grew bigger than they should. They imagined that their line would prevail. It was therefore necessary to dismiss them, as other elements that might do the same will be dismissed.

[Question] But it is feared that in this case the movement will erode before being able to achieve the objectives for which it has emerged.

[Answer] God willing, we will not come to this stage.

MOROCCO

BOUABID CHAIRS 24 APR CABINET MEETING

LD251436 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Here is a Ministry of Information statement:

Maata Bouabid, prime minister and minister of justice, last night chaired a Cabinet meeting which lasted 3 hours. During the meeting the Cabinet discussed a number of draft bills, draft laws by decree and international agreements.

The cabinet later heard a review submitted by Abderrahmane Badou, secretary of state for foreign affairs, about a draft bill for creating a purely economic region: the sea region which lies outside the territorial waters and which extends 200 nautical miles.

FOREIGN MINISTER BOUCETTA RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA

LD052232 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta returned home from Saudi Arabia a short while ago. He told our correspondent:

[Boucetta--begin recording] I went to Saudi Arabia within the framework of consultation which takes place between our two countries periodically. As I said on leaving for Saudi Arabia, I was carrying his majesty's greetings to his brother King Khalid Ibn 'Abd Al-'Aziz. The visit was at the invitation of the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, and was made in order to coordinate our stands toward the resolutions which were adopted at the recent Baghdad conference and the latest developments in the area; and also to prepare for the Islamic conference of foreign ministers which is to be held in Morocco next week. We discussed the agenda and the stands we are to adopt at the conference. The visit also enabled us to visit the Secretariat General of the Islamic congress and to meet the secretary general and his assistants in order to examine the agenda and prepare for the conference, which is to begin in Fez on (?2) May. This conference is particularly important because of the Middle East events, the Palestinian cause and the issue of Jerusalem, and also because of the great interest His Majesty King Hassan II has in it. [end recording]

BOUCETTA: RELATIONS WITH EGYPT TO BE SEVERED

LD261400 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, has said that relations between his country and Egypt will be severed at the end of this month. He affirmed Morocco's commitment to all the resolutions adopted at the conference of Arab foreign and economic ministers in Baghdad last month. This came in a statement published today by AL-HADINAH AL-MUNAWARAH. In this statement he said that there is no way out of the crisis which the Arab and Islamic world is experiencing except by returning to Islam and by defending the Islamic faith which is the true tie linking not merely Arabs but the Islamic community as a whole.

With regard to Morocco's relations with Iran, Boucetta said that they are good and that his country has supported the new situation in Iran. He pointed out correspondence is now taking place for the participation of Iran in the forthcoming Islamic conference scheduled to be held in Fez, Morocco, on 8 May.

BOUCETTA INTERVIEWED ON MAURITANIA, SPAIN, PALESTINE

LD241352 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, Apr 24 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Morocco's foreign minister, granted an interview to the MOROCCAN PRESS AGENCY (MAP) during a brief stop here on his way to Saudi Arabia, in which he talked of the forthcoming visit to Mauritania of Maati Bouabid, Morocco's premier and justice minister, Spain's relations with Maghreb countries, the Palestine question, Morocco's role within the movement of the non-aligned countries, and the events in south Lebanon.

Regarding Bouabid's forthcoming visit to Mauritania, Boucetta indicated that our relations with Mauritania are tight and determined by important agreements on all plans, and in all fields. "We have some projects in view," the minister said, "notably the construction of a mosque and a cultural center in Nouakchott. Other projects were equally achieved on the economic and social plan in Mauritania. It is in this sense that the Moroccan prime minister will visit Nouakchott in order to participate at the inauguration of these different projects; however, he will also hold talks with the Mauritanian officials on problems concerning the evolution of the situation in the region, and the perspectives of the future."

When questioned on Spain's relations with the Maghreb countries, and on the King of Spain Juan Carlos' next visit to Morocco, and the visits of Adolfo Suarez and Marcelino Oreja, respectively to Algiers and Nouakchott, Boucetta said that "we have always considered Spain as a neighbor and friendly country, whose destiny, security and development are linked to those of the Maghreb countries. It is in this sense, the Moroccan minister added, that we consider that Spain may play a role in bringing together viewpoints, and help to create a certain climate of understanding and friendship in the region."

On Morocco's role within the movement of the nonalined countries, and its participation at the summit conference of this movement in Havana (Cuba), Boucetta declared that Morocco always participates at the nonalined countries' conferences. "We have our point of view," he added, "on the behavior of certain countries concerning their attitude in Africa or in regard to the problem of the northwest African region. That does not mean that Morocco renounced the idea of nonalinment. On the contrary, Morocco has been one of the founding countries of this movement."

On a last question concerning the creation of a "ministate" in south Lebanon by Sa'd Haddad, the Moroccan minister stated that "In this affair, Morocco's position is clear. Morocco urges for unity, for the sovereignty and for the independence of Lebanon. Consequently it firmly opposes any action aiming at harming this unity and this sovereignty of Lebanon."

21 APR PRESS ON TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY, SAHARA, LEBANON

ID211550 Rabat MAP in English 1254 GMT 21 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Rabat, Apr 21 (MAP)--The Moroccan dailies here commented Saturday on three main subjects: the mobilization national campaign for the defense of the country's territorial integrity, the Moroccan delegation's activities at the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union, held in Prague, and the evolution of the situation in Lebanon after Sa'd Haddad proclaimed the independence of the south.

The Independence Party's daily AL-MITHAQ AL-WATANI stated that: "At a time when Morocco is leading a mobilization national campaign for the defense of its territorial integrity and the development of its Saharan provinces, at a time when the Moroccan Government and the Mauritanian military committee are defining a firm and clear position concerning the Moroccan-Mauritanian-Algerian conflict, the Algerian diplomacy tries once again to deceive the international public opinion by presenting the thesis of the so-called "Sahraoui people" and the shadow Sahraoui republic."

"Algeria tried, again, to impose the presence of its mercenaries at the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union held in Prague, pretending that these mercenaries were the representatives of 'a national assembly' having the right to be a member and to express itself before the union," added the daily.

After it recalled that Morocco will never accept that its territorial integrity be questioned or subject of a debate, AL-MITHAQ stated: "We shall carry on, with our Mauritanian brothers, the common action for the edification and the development to guarantee stability and security in the area, in conformity with the will of our two peoples and two countries."

For its part, the Istiqlal Party's daily L'OPINION dealing with the last evolution of the situation in Lebanon after the proclamation of the independence of "the Free Lebanon" by Sa'd Haddad, stated that "this constitutes the normal outcome of a long process carefully prepared by the Lebanese conservative forces in collusion with imperialism and Zionism."

"Lebanon, because of its multi-confessional [as received] system has always been the target of Zionist plots and reactionary forces' maneuvers, aiming to destroy this social model," added the daily.

"The attacks launched by Israel against south Lebanon aimed especially to destabilize this country and afterwards create a puppet state between Lebanon and Israel and thus prevent the Palestinian resistance from accomplishing any action from Lebanese territory," wrote L'OPINION.

In conclusion the daily noted that the Arab world must keep vigilance to thwart these colonialist plans, and unite efforts to defend the territorial integrity of Lebanon and of any country victim of aggressions from its neighbours. The Arab world must energetically support the Palestinian resistance.

SUDAN

ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

ID221658 Tripoli JANA in English 1435 GMT 22 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Tripoli, April 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Sudan has announced its opposition to the capitulation treaty signed by the defeated Egyptian president and Zionist enemy.

The Sudanese ambassador to the Jamahiriyah, Mr. 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi, condemned capitulationist moves implemented by the defeated Egyptian president in a bid to humiliate the Arab people of Egypt.

In a statement to the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY, he said the Sudan adhered to the liberation of Arab lands and the Palestine people's right to establish an independent state over its land. He said the Sudan does not recognise any treaties liable to humiliate the (?Palestinians) or harm their heroic freedom-fighting struggle.

Mr. al-Ahmadi said that the Sudan was reserved from the beginning as regards the capitulation moves of the defeated president and the capitualtion accords signed in Stable David.

He said that the Sudan's support for a peaceful settlement in the Arab area was interpreted by several imperialist circles as being support for the Stable David accords.

The Sudanese ambassador condemened the Zionist policy in the Arab region, the isolationist alliance in Lebanon and the isolationist moves made by S'ad Haddad who was supported by Zionism and imperialism.

Mr. al-Ahmadi affirmed that the Sudan strongly supports Lebanon and rejects any attempt aimed at harming its and the security of its unity citizens.

He said the Lebanese people will foil this mean imperialist and Zionist attempt, and that through its confrontation of this conspiracy, it will find total support from Arab and other friendly countries.

Ending his statement, the Sudanese ambassador affirmed the desire for strengthening relations with the Jamahiriyah's friendly people, and cooperation and coordination to serve the Arab people's interests in both countries and the Arab nation's causes in its struggle against the Zionist enemy and imperialism.

The Sudanese ambassador affirmed his country's adherence to continued coordination with the Jamahiriyah in Arab, African and Islamic affairs.

INTERNATIONAL COURT CASE PREPARED AGAINST IRAQ

ID251300 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Apr 79 ID/EA

[Text] The SUDAN NEWS AGENCY has reported that the competent authorities are currently engaged in a detailed legal study of Iraq's violation of the agreement to supply oil to Sudan, renewed last January. This first step toward submitting the case to the International Court of Justice and regional organizations.

HUNGARIAN CULTURAL DEIEGATION ARRIVES 24 APR

JN241919 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, April 24 (SUNA)--A Hungarian cultural delegation arrived here today for talks with the Sudanese officials of the Foreign Ministry on cultural relations between the two countries and codification of these relations in a 3-year action programme.

The programme includes graduate and post graduate scholarships from Hungary to Sudan besides technical and technological exchange between the Sudanese national council for research, the University of Khartoum and similar Hungarian institutes.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO OFFICIAL: IPU SUPPORTS SAHARAN INDEPENDENCE

ID211406 Algiers APS in English 1014 GMT 21 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Prague, 21 Apr (APS)--The Interparliamentary Union spring session, which is being held in Prague from 18th to 21st of April, reaffirmed once more the Sahraoui people's right to self-determination and independence, in spite of the Moroccan delegation interventions against the Sahraoui people.

"The colonialist and expansionist theses of Morocco have been once more rejected by the international community," Mr. Mansur Omar, POLISARIO front Politburo member responsible for the international relations of the Sahraoui National Council, declared.

"The Interparliamentary Union, Mr. Mansur went on, insisted on the U.N.O.'s responsibility relating to the decolonization of Western Sahara, in conformity with the 1514 resolution. The Interparliamentary Union called upon Morroco to put an end to the aggression against a neighbour country, the Sahraoui Arab Democratic Republic (R.A.S.D.)."

COMMUNIQUE ON ATTACK ON MOROCCAN TOWN REPORTED

ID221132 Algiers APS in English 1005 GMT 22 Apr 79 ID

[Text] R.A.S.D. (liberated territories), 22 Apr, (APS)--The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defence Ministry issued a military communique in which it announced the occupation of the Moroccan town Aouinet Torkoz by the Saharan popular liberation army forces. The communique stated that 31 Moroccan soldiers were killed, military positions destroyed, and arms and equipments were recovered by the Saharan combatants.

OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS WITH NKOMO, ANC'S TAMBO

ID261148 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 26 Apr 79 ID

[Text] There has been a conversation between Mohamed Lamine, Joshua Nkomo and Oliver Tambo in Algiers. The prime minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic has had an exchange of views on the situation in Western Sahara with Mr Nkomo, copresident of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, and with the president of the ANC. The three politicans also examined the latest events in southern Africa together.

ARTICLES OF RATIFICATION EXCHANGED AFTER SHORT DELAY

TA251713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 25 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The articles of ratification were exchanged between Israel and Egypt this afternoon at the U.S. early warning station in Sinai after a delay of a few hours and it now transpires that the dispute centered around one word. Our correspondent Tzvi Lidar has learned that in the accompanying letter on autonomy the Egyptians had removed the word inhabitants from the English version. The Israeli delegation headed by Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar opposes the removal because, had it been endorsed, the document would have provided that autonomy would be given to the West Bank and Gaza and not to the inhabitants of these areas.

There were also differences of opinion over the procedure of the ratification, especially over the question of whether the autonomy document should be included in the exchange of documents. The manner in which these two problems were resolved is unclear.

At any rate, after the U.S. ambassadors in Israel and Egypt mediated and were in contact with the leaders of the two countries, the ratification ceremony took place.

Ben-Elisar Speech

TA252030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1530 GMT 25 Apr 79 TA

[Speech by Director General of the Prime Minister's Office Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, Israel's representative at the ratification ceremony at 'Umm Khushayb--live]

[Text] Distinguished representatives of the Arab Republic of Egypt, U.S. ambassador to Egypt, U.S. ambassador to Israel, colleagues, friends, ladies and gentlemen:

I believe I express the feelings of us all when I say there is something exceptional and unusual in this ceremony. After all, we are meeting here today to do something which is basically a formal act. Therefore, the leaders of our governments thought it appropriate to grant this event an air of festivity and give this ceremony due respect as a peace treaty between the State of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt goes into force. So, we have come together not only to exchange the ratified documents but also to give this event the symbolic expression of its historical significance. We vividly recall the Egyptian president's visit to Jerusalem when an Israeli honor guard saluted him and an Israeli band played the Egyptian anthem. We vividly recall Prime Minister Menahem Begin's visit to Cairo when an Egyptian honor guard saluted him and played the Hatiqva, our national anthem. Today, both anthems will be played in harmony as the final act of the completion of peace. I could not have thought of a nicer or more significant gesture. It symbolizes all that we strive to achieve. From today forward we start building the peace betweenus. What is being done here today fulfills the wishes, aspirations and prayers of millions. This symbolizes the genuine aspiration of our two nations on behalf of which our leaders negotiated and signed the treaty. The voices of our peoples have been loudly heard; both in Israel during the Knesset debate when an historic majority endorsed the peace treaty, and in Egypt when the peace treaty was endorsed by the People's Assembly and by the historic referendum, as if both peoples, eternally connected in heritage and culture, had set themselves a meeting with history.

We have a past, a present and a future which started with the patriarch, our father Abraham. We will live eternally just as both our nations will always live. A whole generation has awaited this day. We are that generation. It is we who saw with our own eyes the sufferings on the battlefield. We buried and grieved for our victims. We saw with our own eyes the suffering of the wounded. It is therefore we who celebrate this moment with a feeling of gratitude in our hearts. Let the mutual victims of the past be the cement for our decision to build peace which will grant life, prosperity and friendship to generations to come.

This is the promise and the vow included in the peace treaty between us. This is the first step toward a comprehensive settlement. We have made up our minds to pursue and in due time, with God's will, we will finalize it. We pray for that time to come soon. Our governments declared, as President Carter said on our behalf: We are waging the war of peace, we are vigorously waging the struggle of peace. Our leaders will certainly win this battle, for the sake of a comprehensive peace, for the sake of this generation and all generations to come.

My distinguished friends: I am humbly proud to be the representative of the Government of Israel for the exchange of the ratified documents of the peace treaty between the State of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt. By this, the peace treaty goes into effect. Let us praise the Lord, for a new day has risen. War has ended, long live the peace [last sentence repeated in Hebrew, Arabic and English]. [applause]

Ben-Elisar Interview

TA252040 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1920 GMT 25 Apr 79 TA

[Interview with Director General of the Prime Minister's Office Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar by Elimelekh Ram, Ehud Ya'ari and Yitzhaq Ro'e in the framework of the weekly Moqed program in the television studio--live]

[Excerpts] [Ram] Good evening, about half an hour ago we returned from Umm Khushayb, from the ratification ceremony between Israel and Egypt. Our Moqed program today deals with the peace between Egypt and Israel which becomes valid this evening.

During this program, we will also bring you reportage on the ceremony itself. The report is in the final stages of preparation. We will discuss the ceremony and matters concerning the autonomy with the person who represented Israel at the Umm Khushayb ceremony, the director general of the prime minister's office, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar. With me here are Ehud Ya'ari and Yitzhaq Ro'e. Good evening Dr Ben-Elisar. The first question: What caused the delay in today's ceremony? What happened exactly?

[Answer] Before the ceremony began we examined the various documents. And Dr Me'ir Rosenne, the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser, quickly discovered that where it was written that full autonomy would be given to the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District the word inhabitants was missing, the word inhabitants [last word in English] was missing. Of course we could not imagine accepting a document in which this word was missing. You should remember that this is in total opposition to what was agreed at Camp David, and we immediately contacted the prime minister.

[Ram] Excuse me, do you think that this was a mistake or was this done intentionally or consciously?

[Answer] I suggest that now, a few minutes after the ceremony, we do not look into whether this was a mistake or not. I do not know.

[Ram] What was the Egyptian reaction? How did they explain the missing word?

[Answer] There was a certain discussion and we reminded them that this opposed Camp David and, of course, it was inconceivable to endorse a formula which was opposed to Camp David.

[Ram] What was their answer?

[Answer] They tried to argue, it is true. At any rate, Dr Rosenne phoned the prime minister, spoke with him, and of course the instruction was quite clear [passage indistinct] to remove the word inhabitants and of course the Israeli Government [words in indistinct].

[Ram] If you mention the Americans, what was their reaction?

[Answer] I cannot go into details. I told the two ambassadors--the U.S. ambassador to Israel and the U.S. ambassador to Egypt--I told them about the situation. They reacted--each in his own way.

[Ram] What was their reaction?

[Answer] Let's leave it. It was a very limited talk. It was not to our disadvantage, at any rate. It could not have been to our disadvantage. We are talking about things that have been written down. In the end, the solution that was found was that either tomorrow or the day after we will get a letter from the Egyptians reconfirming that, of course, the formulation agreed upon and written in the joint letter from the Israeli prime minister and the Egyptian president to the U.S. President is the binding formula. To be totally sure a binding letter was formulated--the signed letter that we will receive tomorrow or the day after--from the Egyptian prime minister to the Israeli prime minister. The draft was formulated this afternoon in Sinai. It was typed on an American typewriter. Dr Rosenne read the contents to the prime minister by telephone and the prime minister approved this formula. Thus, we solved the problem that arose. It was a mistake. I hope that it has been corrected.

[Ya'ari] Dr Ben-Elisar, let me go on to the next issue. You also headed the committee that dealt with the planning of Israel's approach or guidelines for Israel's approach on the issue of autonomy. I would like to ask you if you could clarify Israel's conception for us, as you see it now. Can this conception, in your opinion, serve as a foundation for negotiations with the Egyptians and with local Palestinian residents?

[Answer] I have no doubt that it can serve as a foundation. Otherwise we would not make our recommendations. A number of principles guided us in our work: Israel's views and the Israeli Government's policy; the Camp David agreement, which Israel has signed and which we must and will honor; and, of course, the State of Israel's basic interests. Again, without going into too many details, there is no doubt that we are interested in creating a regime in which Jews and Arabs will be able to live together, in which western Eretz Yisra'el will be one unit--there will be no border within western Eretz Yisra'el--but with the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District having self-administration in the full sense of the word--and we mean this.

Now, of course, it is still too early to say what kind of regime the self-administration will be.

The negotiations are still ahead of us and I believe that the negotiations between Israel and Egypt will begin within a few weeks. The road ahead is still long, both to determine the rules for elections and for spheres of responsibility. Thus, today it is not easy to paint the picture of how the autonomy will look after the agreement is achieved.

[Ram] Dr Ben-Elisar, I would like to look at the conclusions reached by the committee of directors general which you headed, and most of the conclusions have been made public.

[Answer] Let me correct you. Only a few of them have been made public in a very selective manner. Despite the fact that, to my regret, that which was published created a rumpus, only some of the conclusions have been published, and to this day the recommendations are still classified.

[Ro'e] We heard that Sharon was supposed to be chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Autonomy Affairs. Afterwards it was Dayan and then the appointment went to the Minister of the Interior and Police Dr Yosef Burg. Does his appointment simply signify an internal political compromise on Coalition problems or does it also hint at the character of the autonomy that is to be created?

[Answer] First of all, every chairman was subject to the instructions of the whole Cabinet and also of the committee of 11 ministers which was elected by the government. Thus, no chairman of the committee of six to the negotiations can conduct his own policy. This is very clear. It is true that there can be input of personal political views and so forth. I do not know what I can add to this. Since Ehud asked me earlier about my personal views--and here I am prepared to talk about my personal views--I personally certainly view the issue of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District as falling under interior affairs.

[Ro'e] Like the National Religious Party [NRP] view?

[Answer] Like the recommendations that the NRP made. Yes, but I do not know if there is any connection, if the personal choice of chairman is connected with the recommendations. I do not think so. I am prepared to add, if you are interested, that these recommendations from the NRP--and this will perhaps satisfy curiosity about the recommendations of the committee on the autonomy--the NRP's recommendations are not far from our committee's recommendations.

[Ya'ari] Dr Ben-Elisar, we might face a situation where the Egyptians might demand--and they have been hinting at this since last July--a separation between the Gaza District and Judaea and Samaria: That is, if there are problems and difficulties in Judaea and Samaria let us begin with the autonomy in the Gaza Strip with the Egyptians sitting in Al-'Arish and with their viewing the job as being easier. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] Our policy is not to separate, but again, here things have not been finalized. We are still at an early stage. The negotiations with the Egyptians have not yet begun and we have not yet learned how the Egyptians would like to see this. By the way, I am not convinced that the Egyptians are interested in a separation. So here, too, I suggest that we leave things open.

[Ram] With your permission, let us deal with settlements. If we are talking about the Gaza Strip, Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa recently said--and he is among the moderate Arabs of the territories--that settlement policy will be the test of Israel's intentions and of its willingness to accept the autonomy plan.

What is to happen with settlement in the future, sir?

[Answer] Here I think that the situation must be clear and I also think that we have been very open and sincere. Under no circumstances have we accepted the view or position that Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el is a barrier to peace. This was not an official declaration and position of the mayor of Gaza but of the United States. We do not accept this; we reject it outright. And we think that Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el is a contribution to peace. There is one thing which we will insure--and I think that this is very moral--Jewish settlement in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District will be carried out without harming private Arab ownership over land or property and we will insure this--I must point out that in the past and throughout the history of Zionism, it was very difficult not to remove Arabs from land, it was very difficult--we will insure this. That is, settlement will be carried out on state land, on barren and uncultivated land, on land that is not under private ownership.

IDF DENIES SHELLING UNIFIL, USE OF CLUSTER BOMBS

TA251819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 25 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The IDF spokesman has rejected outright a report from Beirut that IDF cannons shelled the UNIFIL headquarters last week and used cluster bombs. The report was made by Danish and Swedish correspondents based on reports by U.S. ballistics experts.

The IDF spokesman said that since the Litani operation the IDF has not used cluster bombs. He added that the UN headquarters has determined that it was the terrorists who shelled the UNIFIL headquarters and it appears that the Danish and Swedish correspondent fell victim to a defamation campaign emanating from there.

BEGIN ASKS HADDAD NOT TO FIRE ON UNIFIL

TA251036 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Apr 79 p 1 TA

[By Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has transmitted a message to Major Haddad via Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, requesting that he refrain from firing on UNIFIL troops. The step was taken after concern had been expressed in Jerusalem about the deteriorating relations between Haddad and UNIFIL, and in view of complaints by UN personnel--from countries friendly to Israel--that they were being attacked without any justification by the Christian soldiers of southern Lebanon.

KATYUSHAS FIRED AT GALILEE PANHANDLE 25 APR

TA251725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 25 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Another barrage of Katyushas was fired from Lebanon this evening at the Galilee panhandle. There were no injuries and no damage was caused. Our correspondent Yehezq'el Hame'iri reports that since this morning the terrorists have fired four barrages of Katyushas at the Galilee panhandle and western Galilee.

This evening the IDF again reacted and shelled the terrorists in southern Lebanon. The inhabitants in some northern settlements are still sitting in the shelters.

CEASE-FIRE BETWEEN IDF, TERRORISTS REPORTED 26 APR

TA260625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 26 Apr 79 TA

[Text] A cease-fire has been achieved on the northern border between the IDF and the terrorists, through UN mediation. As of the moment the cease-fire became valid, at 2130 last night, fire in the area was suspended.

Representatives of settlements in the north expressed dismay to our correspondent Yehezqiel Hame'iri at Israel's agreement to a cease-fire of this kind. According to them the terrorists were on the verge of collapse because of the grave strikes by IDF artillery and following the air force bombardments. Representatives of the settlements demand that the IDF do not give the terrorists a respite in order to prevent them from recovering and attacking the northern settlers again. The mayor of Zefat sent a cable this morning to the defense minister including that demand. He asked the minister to convene the settlement representatives and hear their arguments.

BEGIN THANKS BREZHNEV FOR RELEASE OF PRISONERS

TA251038 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Apr 79 p 1 TA

[By Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has sent Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev a letter of thanks on the release of the five prisoners of Zion. Brezhnev, it will be recalled, signed the documents of pardon granted those prisoners.

The dispatch of the message by Begin constitutes an extraordinary step which is meant to demonstrate how much Israel appreciates the pardon granted the prisoners of Zion.

The letter was transmitted to Brezhnev via a third party, as Israel has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CLARIFIES WEIZMAN REFERENCE TO PLO

TA251722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 25 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The Defense Ministry spokesman clarified this evening that when Minister 'Ezer Weizman used the term "PLO" in his remarks this afternoon in Cairo he referred only to the Palestinians. The spokesman stressed that Weizman did not under any circumstances refer to the organization wellknown for its cruel deeds and which is responsible for the death of children and innocent civilians.

In his speech in Cairo the defense minister called upon the PLO and Israel's other enemies to follow the path of peace as Egypt did, to stop shooting and begin talking.

The Defense Ministry spokesman pointed out that the media only reported on part of the defense minister's remarks in Cairo and most of his remarks were not reported.

PRIME MINISTER BAZARGAN URGES TEMPERANCE, RECONSTRUCTION

LD242255 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1809 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Speech on Iranian radio and television by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Peace and greetings on all the compatriots--as usual--only this time I wish very much that you all pay particular attention to my humble words--and particularly the guards, the Revolutionary Guards, the committees; the guerrillas and all the young people, and all the self-sacrificing, pious and selfless people, who consented to render energy-taxing services and hard work and even to acts of martyrdom and brought into fruition our revolution in its first phase and are now extremely diligent in the second phase in guarding, being watchful over and serving the revolution; and also the illustrious leaders and great men of religion, those who are our religious leaders.

I cannot forget the government's and my own sorrow for the revulsion against this heart-rending incident and horrible blow suffered by our dear colleague--a self-sacrificing man and [words indistinct] Brig Gen Mohammad Vali Qarani. I beg to convey my condolences to his family, to his wife, to his children, to his brothers. I also offer condolences to the soldiers, officers and the entire Iranian Army and to the Iranian nation, the Iranian revolution and also our revolution's illustrious leader.

This incident has shown how far we are from the phase of victory, of final victory in the future and how much patience, forbearance, hope and constancy we need in accepting hard work, shocks and privation for the entire nation and how much we should strengthen our resolve and hopes.

Last week, one of the new ambassadors who came here, the ambassador of the People's Republic of China--like the rest of the ambassadors of the friendly countries, which have embassies in Iran, who regularly come to congratulate us on the inception of the government, or on the victory of the revolution, or, as recently, on the setting up and proclamation of the Islamic Republic as a result of the referendum, and promise us services and cooperation--he, too, came here. Talking about the history of the various cultural, economic, artistic and friendly ties which existed between China and Iran in past eras, and the similarities between the two nations from the geographical, national and moral points of view, he said: Your revolution and our revolution are also similar from various points of view. About their revolution he said: We began our revolution by imitating and following a foreign blueprint. Soon after, however, the Chinese nation realized that a revolution leaning on and imitating a foreign one is no use.

The Chinese ambassador said that their revolution began by saying: We ought to return to what belongs to us, what comes from our very depth and core. We should seek help from ourselves, from the nation itself. This belief was coupled with fanaticism and extremism to the extent that whatever had a foreign or Western hue ought to be thrown out and that the Chinese nation should turn completely in on itself, should rely on itself and should close the gates of the country and life to the outside world. But recently another revision took place and we realized that, while relying on being interested in and utilizing our national, moral and historical assets and our roots, we should not exercise fanaticism with regard to world technology, scientific principles and the principles of natural law.

What pleased me most was the attention paid to self-doing, demanding from oneself and being of oneself--that is, self-ebullience--from which, by the way, the Indian revolution and the Indian liberation movement, too, obtained its self-awareness and grew as the Indian nation realized that it ought to return to its moral values, principles and to its national and historic roots.

The crux of the matter is that we ought to call on our own resources. We ourselves should realize our problems and should then find out what our living conditions are, what are our problems and difficulties and should seek a solution from our own thoughts, plans, nation and people and thereafter implement the solution.

Our revolution and this Islamic Republic of ours is endowed with this tremendous chacteristic that it is not an imported commodity. It is a commodity which has bubbled up and emerged from within the nation and from our beliefs, moral values and demands, enjoying historic foundations going back 1,400 years and in some respect to 2,500 years--only not 2,500 years of imperial power but rather 2,500 years of Iranian ethnic history.

This revolution of ours belongs to the nation and the nation's strata and classes and, therefore, is entrusted to the nation, and its later phases also belong to them. It is for this reason that every time, in every speech and talk, I discuss the problems and difficulties with you, as you have been the owners and masters of this revolution and you, too, must be the masters, the remedy seekers, fulfillers and those who will bring us to this desirable and excellent Islamic Republic. This is why I try to speak of its bad points and its good points, points of weakness and strength, in order to state the problems and difficulties so that the problems may come to light. There is a Western proverb which says: Well begun is half done.

We now return to our problems and here I wish to speak about two problems today.

All of you, and all of us, have experienced an uneasy and unpleasant week--a week which began with the arrest of the children of Ayatollah Taleqani, culminating in his protests and the sympathy and protests by the people. This was a week--a few days--which disturbed everybody. Then there was yesterday's incident which was characterized by the utmost violence and sorrow. Now a state of uneasiness and anxiety prevails over all of us, as these arrests and imprisonments, these bodily assaults and killings, this state of the deprivation of security and confidence for the people, and the daily accounts given by our newspapers of the examples of executions and slayings and harsh measures--all these things have given rise to a state of shakiness, sorrow, uneasiness and anxiety throughout the entire nation. And everyone is asking and is fearful that, should the committees, the guards and those individuals who are acting in the names of the committes, guards and--most shamelessly and in a most cowardly way--in the name of the imam, and who have arms in their possessions--should they continue to act in a similar vein and should the current state of affairs continue, what would ultimately happen to this realm, this nation, this people and our republic? When guilty and innocent people continue to be arrested for reasons of personal enmity and personal motives, life itself will no longer exist, let alone progress and in an atmosphere of justice and greatness.

One of the characteristics of our Islamic revolution is the very phenomenon of the committees. The subject of the committees and the liberal volunteers should be investigated. I have seldom made a television speech without making reference to or mention of these committees, the guards and such individuals. Of course, in most of these I have given them their due for their services, value and acts of self-sacrifice, but this was not all since one also ought to mention their mistakes, which of course are much less significant compared to their services.

Everyone believed in the revolution or had a hand in it. A great many people made themselves martyrs, suffered privations, lost their income and livelihoods, became active and rendered services; naturally, some people did so very openly and with self-sacrifice. Therefore, all these strata in the realm--whether workers, employees, clergymen, bazaar merchants, students, tradesmen, townsfolk, military officers, soldiers, and so forth--these people had the right and have the right to consider themselves the masters of this revolution and its defenders and responsible sympathizers. The guerrillas, the strugglers and the committees and these individuals have been thrown up by the revolution. Undoubtedly the revolution is greatly indebted to them and they have a great duty with regard to the future of the revolution and its conclusion and final victory.

Our revolution is the same. It does not have just one, two or three owners and masters. While being [word indistinct] it is at the same time the precursor of problems. The selfsame owners, sympathizers and meddlesome people which it has had in great numbers--all these in themselves have given rise to a great many problems and headaches from the point of view of management and the positive nature of the issue. [sentence as heard] On the other hand, this quality of our revolution emerged from within the nation and was not merely directed against the person of the sovereign and those around him. The shah had set up a vast apparatus in the name of the government and otherwise, even within the private sector and brought many under its control--in other words, a great many people were branded with the mark of the monarchy and that of the shah and the imperial regime. These people were part and parcel of the nation, of the people, and this revolution which rose from among the people was not merely directed against and confined to struggling against the overthrowing and expelling the shah and his court; rather, it was aimed within the people and at the ambience of officials and all those who in one way or another had been in charge of some duty in this realm.

Do not forget that the imperial apparatus, and particularly the strong despotic apparatus under Reza Shah and under Mohammad Reza Shah, was, to use a foreign expression, a totalitarian one--that is, all power was concentrated in its hands.

Thus, everybody in the country, all the people, were in one way or another, wittingly or unwittingly, [words indistinct] were in the service or agent of this despotic apparatus; some very involved at very high levels of authority, or very directly; others less so and at a lower level of authority.

Thus, after the shah's departure and that of a number of commanders associated with and loyal to him, a much extensive front emerged within the country, particularly within the government apparatus. And the feeling and belief developed that we should continue our revolution and carry out a purge from within an on an extensive scale--that is, within the civil service.

Well, this attitude, inevitably, had created a state of hostility, enmity and rancor between individuals and against government exployees, except among those who had directly participated in the strike. As I also mentioned in my previous speech, following the state of revolution, there is now a state of revenge, which in engulfing the country more intensely every day with its movement, with its action and with its whirlwind. This state and attitude, or the atmosphere of enmity, suspicion, and or purging and revenge, is a great problem which is affecting the public and private sector during this period of construction. I will now discuss each aspect briefly and separately.

First, there is the question of the committees, the guardians, and those serving them. As I have already noted, the universal participation in the revolution naturally has brought in its wake a universal sense of concern, responsibility and participation--in other words, multiplicity of management and sovereign rule, lack of central authority and lack of central responsibility. In other words, instead of central authority we have anarchy, wilfullness and arbitrariness.

In short, this situation, which might be motivated by perfect good will and good intentions and which may be regarded as a praiseworthy deed before the Almighty's altar of justice--this state of affairs has in practice created a kind of weakness, disruption and [word indistinct] for us, and has beset our government, our Islamic Republic and our future and destiny with many dangers and problems so much so that this state of affairs does not allow us the opportunity to tackle basic problems and to build for the future. We are constantly subjected to the problems and difficulties stemming from this state of affairs.

Now, what is the solution to the problem of these committees and these guardians and armed groups and individuals who are voluntarily, with good will and self-sacrifice (?serving the nation), but who have at the same time created anarchy? Should we eliminate them? Not at all. But they should be organized, freed from this state of anarchy and disorder. There should be unity of command, discipline and cooperation.

As far as the government is concerned--for it is, after all, the government which is responsible for running the country, securing the people's living, reconstruction, reviving the security of the nation, renewing the security forces, reactivating the wheels of economy, solving thousands of problems stemming from unemployment and others and, in particular, for properly preparing for the elections for the constituent assembly and the new constitution and the emergence of the established government of the Iranian Islamic Republic--these are its responsibilities. Since anyone with complaints, problems, privation--whatever--seeks the government's help, it should be accepted that it is government that rules, and the imam, right from the outset of appointing this government, said that obedience to the government is the religious, Islamic and divine duty of everyone.

As for matters which concern the nation--and as in a nonautocratic, that is, a democratic and Islamic system, there must be self-sufficiency and cooperation--these committees, councils and associations should develop most extensively, most strongly and with the utmost interest. As I also noted in my remarks in Tabriz, it is the characteristic of dictatorial or autocratic rule that everything is expected from the government and everything is done by the government. When we expect the government to solve all the problems, respond to all the people's demands and to possess all the resources and powers, then this government inevitably becomes dictatorial, whatever title is given to it, whatever the form of constitution in existence.

Conversely, the prerequisite for democracy, for freedom, for belief in righteouness and the rule of God and that of people, lies in the people, in the nation itself. Handling affairs itself, needless to say in the context of "consult among yourselves when taking decisions." In such matters the government should chiefly have the role of an observer or coordinator, or else be a guide and provide direction.

Another problem concerns the difficulties stemming from disputes and the sense of revenge. This is a problem which is affecting not only the government but also the private sector and the nation itself.

At any rate, we are now facing this problem, namely that the conduct of the country's affairs is hampered by suspicion, ill-intention and a sense of revenge, enmity and division. Our revolution is an Islamic revolution; our republic is an Islamic Republic; our claims also relate to Islam. Koran is our book, but we have acted and we are acting contrary to the example set by the Prophet. Does not the Koran say: "In God's messenger you have the best example." We are acting contrary to the way the Prophet acted and to Islam itself; we are betraying Islam.

There are, of course, those who say that if we forgive and ignore offenses and treachery, those who have committed these will resume their activity, engage in intrigues and turn on us and undo all we have achieved. So they persist in their hostility and [words indistinct]. I have no answer for these people, but the Koran has. I recited this verse from the Koran in my new year's [21 March] speech and one cannot repeat it often enough. This verse is: "Good deeds and evil deeds are not identical in degree; repulse evil deed by good deeds as much as possible; then you will see that the person who is hostile toward you will become your sincere friend. And this is not appreciated, or imagined or accepted except by those who pursue patience."

In the Koran the expression: "Forgive and be merciful" occurs 10 times. The expression: "In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful" occurs 114 times, opening 114 chapters. Nowhere in the Koran do we see the expression "vengeful" attributed to God, but, unfortunately, the expression heard earlier in the revolution, namely "in the name of God, the tyrannical, the vengeful" is still being used, while not once does God allow to himself such an attribution. So you can see how we are portraying an inverted picture of Islam and our Prophet to the world.

I have nothing to say about the revolutionary court; I am addressing you, the people. I call upon you to follow your Prophet's example; prove your revolution as an Islamic revolution, your republic is an Islamic Republic; put aside enmity, discord, dispute and such like; do not reject and denounce anyone who is being marked as having served the previous regime; do not look at him as a traitor; remember the revolution belongs to the whole nation and sprang from all the people; it has not been the monopoly of one specific group; the revolution has been in us, and had it not occured at the time it did it would have happened later.

As long as there is enmity there can be no reconstruction. This enmity should be purged in our hearts so that the result of it may be reflected everywhere, in our courts, in our committees, in our guardians.

I am not recommending this merely on the basis of the Prophet's tradition, of verses from the Koran and the examples set by the Shi'ite imams; rather it is because I have permission, even a recommendation, to do so. On Army Day Imam Khomeyni declared an amnesty and clemency for the armed forces, one would like to say: "Blessed is that which is done fully."

There is yet another verse from the Koran: "God has forgiven what has happened in the past." We, too, should follow the instructions of God and the Prophet.

KHOMEYNI GREETS LIBYA'S JALLUD IN QOM

LD251240 Tripoli JANA in English 0905 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tehran, April 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni received Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and the peoples' delegation accompanying him yesterday at noon in Qom.

Our correspondent reported that thousands of people gathered in front of the residence of Imam Khomeyni to welcome Staff Major Jallud and give their blessing to the collaboration and alliance between the peoples' Islamic revolution in the Jamhiriyah and Iran. They chanted, "God is great....greetings to Khomeyni....peace to Al-Qadhdhafi."

Staff Major Jallud delivered a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, to the Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Staff Major Jallud delivered a brief speech on the occasion.

Ayatollah Khomeyni conveyed to Staff Major Jallud the greetings of the Islamic revolution and its leaders to the leader of the Great First of September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan Arab Muslim people.

"We thank God who blessed the weakened and helped them achieve victory over the haughty and their rule over the earth," the Iranian leader said. He added, "it is for this sake that Islam has come and the Koran was revealed, calling for the revolution and the abolition of the oppression imposed by the haughty over the weakened."

The Iranian leader went on to say, "By following these principles, we were able to achieve victory over the shah, his devilish forces and anyone allied to him. We thank God for the triumph of this humane Islamic revolution, which we wish to be a lead to all the weakened and a warning to all defiants in the world."

He pointed out that all governments should be aware that the revolution is only there to serve the peoples and carry out the divine rule and the principles of the Koran, which if applied would realize a peaceful life for the peoples and [words indistinct] of force and (?oppression) in the world.

After receiving the peoples' delegation accompanying Staff Major Jallud during the visit, Imam Khomeyni and Staff Major Jallud held a closed meeting which lasted about one hour.

Staff Major Jallud had arrived this morning in the city of Qom where the masses of Iranians crowded to welcome Staff Major Jallud and the Libyan peoples' delegation accompanying him.

It had been planned that the ayatollah would receive Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, who was to board a helicopter provided to carry him from the airport to the city of Qom where Ayatollah Khomeyni resides. However, the leaders of the peoples' revolution in Tehran and of the peoples' committees have insisted on celebrating the arrival of Staff Major Jallud and his delegation in the capital.

The leader, the revolutionary committees and the Revolutionary Guards have insisted that their guests should travel by road, to allow the Iranian Muslim masses to greet the Libyan Arab delegation along the 150 km road from Tehran to Qom.

Staff Major Jallud and the delegation accompanying him proceeded in cars from the revolutionary committees. The procession was stopped several times by the crowds along the road, who hailed Islam and the unity of the two Islamic peoples' revolutions, that of the Great First of September [Revolution] and that of Iran.

At the entrance to the city of Qom, thousands of men and women welcomed Staff Major Jallud and the delegation accompanying him, shouting for the long life of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great First of September Revolution, Ayatollah Khomeyni and for the unity of the two Islamic peoples' revolutions in Libya and Iran.

The crowds stressed also the alliance and solidarity between the two revolutions. The car carrying Staff Major Jallud and the peoples' committee cut its way with difficulty through crowds who continued to shout for the long life of the two revolutions. They repeatedly chanted : Truth, God is great, God is great. Greetings to Khomeyni and peace to Al-Qadhdhafi."

KHOMEYNI BLAMES 'LIBYAN CIRCUMSTANCES' FOR AS-SADR DISAPPEARANCE

JN251917 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Libyan Revolution Command Council member 'Abd as-Salam Jallud arrived in Tehran day before yesterday accompanied by 50 of his aides. Jallud visited Ayatollah Khomeyni in the city of Qom. His eminence blamed Libyan circumstances for the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr, the leader of the higher Shi'ite Council in Lebanon. Tehran witnessed tumultuous demonstrations protesting the disappearance of Imam as-Sadr and denouncing what happened to him in Libya. It is noteworthy that news of Imam Musa as-Sadr stopped following his visit to Libya. Yesterday, the wife and sister of Imam as-Sadr participated in an interview over the television of the Iranian Islamic Republic in which they revealed the circumstances of the disappearance of Imam as-Sadr, the leader of the Shi'ite community in Lebanon. They appealed to the leader of the Islamic revolution and the Iranian people to double their efforts to save Imam as-Sadr in the interest of Islamic issues.

Protest Against Disappearance

LD251840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Members of the Lebanese women's committee who are currently in Tehran, led by the wife and sister of leader of the Lebanese Shi'ites Imam Musa as-Sadr, together with a group of Iranian women today demonstrated opposite the Arya-Sheraton Hotel, where the Libyan delegation to Iran led by Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud is staying.

They expressed revulsion against the detention of Imam Musa as-Sadr, who disappeared during an official visit to Libya.

Carrying placards, the demonstrators held the Libyan Government responsible for the fate of Imam Musa as-Sadr.

At the conclusion of the demonstrations the participants issued a resolution stating that they were in possession of proof that despite Libya's claim, Imam Musa as-Sadr has not yet left Libya. In this resolution the participants declared that they would continue their efforts until the fate of Imam Musa as-Sadr is clarified.

KHOMEYNI COMMITTEE SPOKESMAN ANSWERS SANJABI'S ACCUSATIONS

LD251524 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Following remarks made by Dr Karim Sanjabi, former foreign minister of the provisional government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, about arbitrary interference by the committees in the affairs of the Foreign Ministry and references to significant and irresponsible interference in the work of the Iranian Embassy and consulates in the United States, the spokesman for the committee appointed by Imam Khomeyni to supervise the work of the Iranian Embassy and diplomatic missions in the United States has sent an open letter to the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran and the courageous Iranian nation. The text of the letter is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: An open letter to the representative of the imam, Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran and the brave Iranian nation, from the moment that the duty of keeping the nation's documents and properties and supervision of the affairs of the Iranian Embassy and diplomatic missions in the United States was entrusted to this committee according to the order of the great leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, and during the time of the puppet government of Bakhtiar, one of the greatest problems of this committee has been to fight against the plots of the opportunist enemies of the Islamic movement of Iran. In order to fight these, and because of the issues recently raised by His Excellency Dr Karim Sanjabi regarding this committee, we hereby submit a brief account of our activity in the presence of the illustrious leader and the noble Iranian people so that correct judgment can be rendered in this respect.

Briefly, the activities of this committee from the outset may be described as follows:

Consideration of documents regarding the bribery of Ardeshir Zahedi [former Iranian ambassador to United States]--the traitor--which exceed 600 pages. All political files are also being currently considered with the prime minister's assent which has been conveyed by telephone, and by order of the Foreign Ministry, defense of the positions adopted by the Islamic movement through dozens of television, radio and press interviews, an example of which was the interview with NBC, which has over 20 million viewers; the publication of a news bulletin entitled "Shahed-e Enqelab" [revolution witness] is part of a campaign concerning publications and is linked to reaction abroad. Two issues have so far been published.

In answer to the question as to whether the execution of these duties by the committee has been in contempt of the government and irresponsible, we leave that to the judgment of the public.

It is anticipated that the provisional Government of the Islamic Iranian Republic will defend the honor of this committee by making the point that all these activities have been carried out on the orders and under the supervision of the ministers.

KHOMEYNI AMNESTY DECREE FOR ARMY, POLICE HAILED

LD251416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Colonel Mojallali, chief of national police, at a press, radio and television conference this morning explained the national police organization's policies and programs. At the outset, the chief of national police said:

I intended to inform the Iranian nation of what ought to be said regarding the policy of the Islamic Republic's police organization at a later date, after the conclusion of some of the tasks that have been accomplished via the press, radio and television, but the amnesty decree of His Great Excellency Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni concerning all the members of the army and the police has reduced the burden of our difficulties to such an extent that I am obliged to convey by this means the gratitude and sense of loyalty of myself and all the personnel of the national police to the illustrious leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution who, by issuing this decree, has taken a new and inspiring step toward reconstructing the army, police and gendarmerie, which are the lifegiving roots of the independence of the Iranian nation, and to assure him that in relation to any kindness and compassion that is exercised in protecting and supporting the honest and self-sacrificing members of the country's security forces, the latter will be ready with a greater sense of self-sacrifice and sincerity to execute their legal duties in serving the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The chief of the national police also said: Imam Khomeyni's amnesty decree for the armed forces has, perhaps, been vital for a limited and particular number of the army's members and members of the police and gendarmerie, but it is also extremely important and effective for recreating the lost spirit of most of the Iranian Armed Forces who have been competent, honest and serving individuals. Colonel Mojallali then added: The gaps created by enemies between the army and the nation have been closed and the lost moral strength of individuals has been restored to them thanks to the support and endeavor of Imam Khomeyni.

The chief of national police then explained the programs of the Islamic Republic's police organization: It is known to all that after the revolution, the police resumed its work under conditions when it had not a single proper police station, a single desk, an automobile or a single weapon for the execution of its security duties or even one guardsman to resume work. But today, I declare with confidence that about 60 to 80 percent of the difficulties have been solved; the police stations in Tehran and police offices and stations in provincial cities have taken shape and their equipment has, to some extent, been restored; their personnel have reported to duty in uniform, and thanks to Imam Khomeyni's attention and the unreserved cooperation from the imam's committees, we are busy with the provision of the required arms for the execution of lawful duties; with the help of the Almighty and Imam Khomeyni's leadership the national police should acquire full control of police affairs free of any difficulty within the first 3 months of the current year.

Then we can pay our gratitude in a becoming manner at a grand (?ceremony) to the Islamic Revolution Guards of Iran who, day and night, have eagerly carried out our police duties.

Concluding, the chief of national police said: On the basis of a project that is under consideration, 4,000 Revolution Guards who possess a graduation certificate from the sixth form of high school will, under certain regulations, be employed by the national police.

MOVES TO RESTORE POLICE, DISARM COMMITTEE MEMBERS REPORTED

LD251254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At a joint meeting which was held before noon today with the participation of the director of the imam's committee, directors of Tehran's 14 revolutionary committees, chiefs of Tehran's police stations and the chief of Tehran's police, it was decided that a group from the members of Tehran's committees will be stationed in the police stations of Tehran to help members of the police. At this meeting it was also decided that the equipment of the police departments, which at present is being used by the committees, will be put at the disposal of the police departments. At this meeting, decisions were also made regarding the means of purging the committees. The director of the Central Committee said: Following the instructions issued by the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, on purging the committees, we will work in a decisive way. He stressed that incompetent members of the committees, who are in the minority, will be disarmed.

The supervisor of Tehran's police at the end of this meeting told our reporter: Police stations have started work and the activities of the police across the city will continue on a large scale. He recalled that the duty of the police is to serve society, and hoped that with the cooperation of the clergy and guardian brothers who serve on the committees this duty will be accomplished in the best manner. He added that with the gradual stationing of the police, the work of the committees will also be limited.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES QOM CIVIL SERVANTS, WOMEN'S DELEGATION

JN252005 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Members of the Civil Service Association in the city of Qom met yesterday with Ayatollah Khomeyni. They congratulated his eminence on the establishment of the Islamic Republic.

The Ayatollah thanked the people of Qom and said that the Islamic background of the revolution led to its quick progress. He said: Rest assured that we will also achieve progress in the future. Some people try to find excuses and spread harmful rumors daily because they see dangers threatening their interests and the interests of their overlords. Thus, they try to sow discord among the various factions of the people and to separate the university students from the men of religion and also to separate these two from the wage earners and peasants. The Ayatollah recalled that such persons have formed small groups and parties and that this division will lead to their downfall.

The leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution called for unity so it will be possible to achieve the cherished hopes and aspirations under the banner of Islam.

Ayatollah Khomeyni urged the citizens to try to avoid any differences and to forge ahead strongly and in unison in order to carry out the teachings of Islam.

In another development, a group of women strugglers from the city of Borujen visited His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni to congratulate his eminence on the establishment of the Islamic Republic.

His eminence said: This revolution has brought many blessings: the blessing of Islam and the blessing of the Islamic Republic, which combines happiness in this world and in the hereafter. The woman, fighting alongside the man, has brought about this revolution and is pushing it forward. It is a revolution in which all factions of the people joined forces to uproot injustice. The weak-hearted cannot understand this revolution. Therefore, they are sowing discord to secure their interests and a place for their overlords. But they should rest assured that the hands that sow discord will be cut off and buried, just as the defunct despotic regime was buried. Those who are cooperating with the remnants of the defunct regime to preserve their interests are now collaborating to carry out their plan by sowing discord among the people.

I express my thanks and gratitude to you, ladies, who have played a major role in our revolution and possess a big share of it. I hope that you will remain in the vanguard as usual.

SHARI'AT-MADARI 'UNABLE TO SANCTION' TRIP BY KHAQANI

LD251858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] The following telegram was today dispatched to Khorramshahr by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari:

Your Excellency, Ayatollah Haj Sheykh Mohammad Taher al-Shobayer Khaqani, may your benevolent offices continue: With greetings and salutation, it has been heard that, because of unwarranted interferences by some of the committees, and incompatibility of some of the court trials with religious norms, and because of defamations of character and insults affecting individuals and violation of the sanctity of people's homes and unwarranted interference by certain individuals in spiritual matters--that you are planning to leave Iran in a mood of discontent and distress.

While supporting your excellency's views in all the aforementioned instance and while we are intensely saddened by and subject to such improper acts, nevertheless we are unable to sanction, under the present circumstances prevailing in the country--particularly in Khuzestan which is a sensitive region--a trip by such an eminent person as your excellency lest opportunist elements exploit the development to further disturb the situation.

We expect your excellency, being a source of hope for the people of Khuzestan, to abandon your decision, to strive with steadfastness and decisiveness to improve affairs in the region and to inquire into the problems and pains of our Arab-speaking brothers and sisters for whom we have a great deal of respect and to whom we attach a great deal of importance.

We pray for Your Excellency's continued support and your successes in making the lofty aims of Islam a reality, and we beseech the Almighty, with his vountiful grace and vast favors, to remedy the difficulties and shortcomings. [Signed] On 25 April, Seyyed Kazem Shari'-at'Madari.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER YAZDI RECEIVES FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Talks With Cuban Minister

LD261050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Mr Rodriguez, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of the Republic of Cuba, who is visiting our country, met and held talks yesterday with Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the foreign minister. In the course of the meeting, which took place at the Foreign Ministry, issues and matters of interest to the two countries were discussed. The minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of the Republic of Cuba, who has come to Iran at the head of a delegation to express congratulations and felicitations on the victory of the Iranian Islamic revolution and on the declaration of the Iranian Islamic Republic, is bearing messages by Fidel Castro addressed to his Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, and Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic.

PLO Representative

JN251348 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1245 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Yesterday, Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the new Iranian foreign minister, received Hani al-Hasan, PLO Tehran office director. During the 2-hour meeting brother Hani al-Hasan expressed his delight at Iran's intention to participate in the conference of the Islamic countries foreign ministers, which is due to open in Rabat next month, as well as its intention to participate in the nonalined countries summit, to convene in Havana in September.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH COMMERCE MINISTER

LD251600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Spanish ambassador to Iran today met with Commerce Minister 'Reza Sadr. At this meeting trade relations between the two countries were discussed, and at the end of the meeting it was decleared that from now on Iran and Spain will develop their commercial and trade relations on the basis of mutual friendship and understanding.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO BAZARGAN

LD252024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has sent a congratulatory message to Eng Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the provisional Islamic Government of Iran. The text of the message by Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, is as follows:

Your Excellency, allow me on behalf of the government and people of Bangladesh and on my behalf to express my congratulations and best wishes on the establishment of the Islamic Republic in Iran. I sincerely hope that under the inspiring and able leadership of your excellency, the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be able to enjoy peace, stability and prosperity.

We beseach the great God to grant the fraternal nation of Iran complete success in all stages of life. The people of Iran and Bangladesh have been linked for centuries from the historical, religious and cultural viewpoint. I sincerely hope that the friendly relations which are based on this firm association will continue and expand in all respects. I wish for you personally health and happiness, and for the Iranian nation progress and prosperity.

HOSTAGES EXCHANGED IN NAQADEH; FOOD, MEDICINE SHORTAGES

LD251838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The city of Naqadeh was relatively calm last night and today, and the gendarmerie units which have been stationed in this city since yesterday, together with the Revolution Guards dispatched from Tehran, have helped safeguard order and tranquillity there.

A number of shops in the city also opened for business today, but offices and schools have not yet resumed their work. Since 1200 today tight control has been exercised by the Revolution Guards to prevent any abuse of the situation by opportunists in the city. Traffic has also been restricted within the city. At the same time a number of opportunists who resorted to plundering people's property were arrested by the guards.

According to an announcement by Hojjat al-Islam Haj Ebrahim Moharer and Haj Saleh Rahimi, the religious leaders of the Muslim people of Naqadeh, relative calm also reigned in the countryside. In separate interviews these two expressed their points of view following the renewed announcement of a cease-fire in the city.

At 1345 today Mohammad Mehdi 'Abbasi, governor general of West Azarbayjan, arrived in Naqadeh to inspect the situation there of Naqadeh and to investigate the problems of the two parties involved in the recent clashes. The governor general told the PARS correspondent that a meeting would he held today in the provincial city of Mahabad with the religious leaders of the Azeri Turks and the Kurds in an attempt to take steps as speedily as possible to remove the cause of the recent clashes in Naqadeh.

Hojjat al-Islam Haj Saleh Rahimi, the religious leader of the Kurds in Naqadeh, in an interview with the PARS correspondent in Naqadeh, said that he was in full agreement with the religious leader of the Kurds on establishing security and calm in the city. Moharer said that without the presence of the Revolution Guards and the security forces in the region at present, there was a definite possibility of clashes in the region, and that so far the guards and the forces had prevented fresh clashes. He said: A new problem for the city of Naqadeh is the exodus by the people of Turkish-inhabited villages to the city; and the city itself is already facing problems with hygiene and the supply of medicines, and I am issuing a warning that should this remain uninvestigated, various diseases might break out in the city. The government should pay greater attention to this important issue.

Supplies of foodstuffs, in view of the continued closure of the shops and bakeries and the fact that foodstuffs are secured from outside, is unsatisfactory; and since today the shortage of cooking oil has been distinctly felt and the people are in difficulties. He counselled the Naqadeh bazaar merchants to resume their activities.

Moharer said the number of gendarmerie in the city is inadequate to guarantee calm in the present situation, and added: The presence of the army in the region is essential in establishing public order.

The flow of traffic continued today along Naqadeh's main highways, and in four spots along the Mahabad-Naqadeh road, traffic is being controlled by the security forces, the people, passengers and pedestrians. Following the bloody events in the city, a correspondent's dispatch indicates that the city was calm today. The Revolution Guards are controlling the city's affairs. The governor general of West Azarbayjan today visited the house of Hojjat al-Islam Haj Moharer in Naqadeh for talks on current issues. Our correspondent's dispatch indicates that for the first time this morning hostages were exchanged by the two sides and that there was a hope that thanks to efforts being made by good will groups the situation in Naqadeh will return to normal in a few days time. A gendarmerie battalion has also been deployed in Naqadeh and people intending to enter or leave the city are being strictly controlled.

GAS EXPORT STATISTICS TO USSR REPORTED

LD252008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gas exports in Farvardin [Iranian month ending 20 April] reached 320 million cubic meters. Announcing this report, Mr Badarian, senior superintendent of exploitation operations of the National Iranian Gas Company, said: Out of the trans-Iranian gas system, which is currently being exploited, 7 million cubic meters of gas are being used for domestic consumption and 17 million cubic meters for export. Referring to the volume of gas exports during last Farvardin, which reached 320 million cubic meters, he added: In view of the present circumstances and the limited export of crude oil, we cannot export more than 17 million cubic meters of gas to the USSR. Mr Badarian then referred to the Iranian-Soviet gas agreement, saying: In accordance with this agreement, which will expire in 1985, every 1,000 cubic meters of gas is being sold at a price of $26. The price of gas sold to the USSR is expected to be revised in the near future.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EXECUTIONS, IMPRISONMENT

Police Sergeant

LD252010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Today the verdict of the fourth session of the Esfahan Islamic Revolutionary Court regarding police Sgt Mohammad Dehdashti, who participated continuously and actively in the so-called Antisabotage Committee, was carried out. He was tried for sowing corruption on earth and waging war against God; he was sentenced to death.

Yazd Court

LD260830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Yazd Islamic Revolutionary Court held a session at 1630 yesterday to investigate charges brought against four agents of the former regime accused of having taken part in killing, injuring, torturing and putting down the people of Yazd.

After the hearing and 4 hours of deliberation, the court issued its verdict as follows:

1--Mohammad 'Ali (Servis), son of 'Ali Asghar, a Yazd police constable, is sentenced to death for taking part in killing, injuring and torturing the people, and for having waged war against God, God's messenger, and for sowing corruption on earth. The sentence was carried out at 0200 today.

2--Lt Seyyed Mahmud Anzari, son of Seyyed Mohammad, a Yazds police officer, is sentenced to 3 years' penal imprisonment and expulsion from government service for charges of taking active part in putting down demonstrators and creating fear and terror amongst the people.

3--Reza Jalilian, son of Gholam Hoseyn, a Yazd police constable, is sentenced to 18 months' penal imprisonment and expulsion from government service for participating in beating and injuring the people and for attacking demonstrators.

4--Lt Rasul Asghari, son of 'Abdol 'Ali, a Yazd police officer,charged with beating and injuring valiant and struggling young people of Yazd, and with participating in putting down demonstrators, is sentenced to 6 months' penal imprisonment, taking into account his repentance and his forgiveness on the part of the complainants. He may resume his duty after serving his sentence.

Esfahan Policeman

LD251428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Esfahan's Revolutionary Court last night investigated the files of two of its prisoners: Serajol Va'ezin, a pseudoclergyman and matrimonial notary public of Esfahan, and 2d Lt Jamal Azadi, a police officer. After hearing the defense plea of the accused, the court last night issued its verdict: to unfrock and divest the authority of the matrimonial notary public, and order the reimbursement of sums which he obtained illegally. The other accused, police 2d Lt Jamal Azdi, who took part in putting down people in Esfahan and the city of Shahreza, but who, according to witnesses, only fired in the air, was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment. Azdi will receive his salary during this time, and after gaining his freedom will also have the right to return to his place of duty.

NVOI ON THREATS TO REVOLUTION, U.S. 'ACTIVITY FOR NEW PACT'

TA251455 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 22 April carries a commentary entitled "Country's Difficulties Must Be Settled in Unity and Solidarity." The commentary says:

"Dear compatriots: Events in our country demonstrate that our country's wounded enemies--the oppressive regime's remnants, SAVAKists, the agents of U.S. and Israel espionage and information services and Maoists--are, like wounded snakes, now stretching their necks in a final bid to inject the last drops of their venom into the Iranian nation and its revolution. These enemies of our nation, in accordance with satanic plans prepared by the CIA and Israel's Mossad, want to exploit the discord and disagreements among forces opposed to despotism and to cause the collapse of the single front established on the basis of the Iranian nation's struggles and revolution. When we observe the nature of the recent events in our country correctly and perceptively, we see that, knowingly or unknowingly, individuals and parties have fallen into the trap of our nation's enemies and have followed a course and resorted to actions which are weakening both the government of the Islamic Republic and the unity of the front of strugglers for freedom and democracy."

The commentary says: "It goes without saying that the task of all those who are dedicated to and have faith in the Iranian revolution is to protect the revolution's achievements and to strengthen the revolutionaries' united front in the interests of freedom and democracy, and not to allow conflict and division to be created among the revolutionary forces."

After noting that "national and democratic parties and organizations which, defying the defunct regime's pressures, sided with the Iranian nation in its struggle against the despotic regime and imperialist domination have a special place in the hearts of Iran's free people," the commentary says: "Now that our nation's revolution has triumphed and the hated monarchic regime has been replaced by an Islamic Republic in conformity with the Iranian nation's will, the right thing to do is to allocate to these parties and organizations the places and positions which they deserve in the Islamic Republic."

The commentary then warns: "Clearly, adverse propaganda against the national and democratic parties and organizations by those who want to monopolize our nation's revolutionary achievements can only please our nation's enemies and eventually weaken the revolution and the government of the Islamic Republic. One should not ignore the fact that the enemy is on the alert and that affiliates of the defunct regime can even gain sensitive positions by disguising themselves. There is need for full caution, revolutionary control, vigilance and watchfulness."

After urging "all forces, parties and organizations which fought against the defunct regime for the achievement of the revolution to act jointly in this period of revolutionary reconstruction," the commentary concludes: "Our country inherited thousands of difficulties from the hated defunct monarchy. It falls upon the government of the Islamic Republic and on the entire nation to settle all the difficulties. Under these circumstances all the forces of the nation should be mobilized for the elimination of the difficulties in a spirit of respect for freedom of thought, ideology and profession. Those who are acting against the country's interests by causing discord and division in the ranks of national and democratic forces under various guises are actually serving the enemies of the Iranian nation and its revolution. The country's difficulties can only be settled through the unity and solidarity of all the national and democratic forces and of all those who believe in and support freedom and independence. It is the task of all national, democratic and revolutionary forces to devote their efforts to achieving this."

NVOI COMMENTARY SAYS REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES SHOULD BE PURGED

TA260340 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 18 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots, while the revolution of the Iranian people is proceeding successfully and has entered its building phase, the enemies of the revolution are raising their heads, are trying to inflict damaging blows against it, and are (?creating) discord among our truly national forces and the guardians of revolution.

The enemy is lying in ambush and is looking every minute for an opportunity to harm the revolution and its achievements and finally to cause dissent among the revolutionary forces.

A group of individuals connected with one of the imam's committees arrested His Highness Ayatollah Taleqani's two sons, offending the ayatollah and causing concern among the people. This is an indication that some unclear and antirevolutionary elements have penetrated the imam's committees and are carrying out their antirevolutionary satanic plans.

Time and again Prime Minister Bazargan stated openly that these committees are actually hampering the government's work and they [word indistinct] the clergy to obey the decisions of the Islamic Republic and the revolutionary leaders.

The truth of the matter is that a profound and extensive purge should be conducted inside these committees themselves so that the identity of all the individuals who have penetrated them can be revealed.

These committees which operate in the name of Imam Khomeyni should be composed of individuals who are dedicated to the revolution and who are guardians of the revolution.

In every location, establishment, office, workshop and factory, trustworthy and dedicated individuals should be appointed through these committees to represent the revolutionary council and to be responsible to those who appointed them. Therefore, the members of these committees whose acts willfully provide water for the water mill of the enemies of the revolution, that is the imperialists and the remnants of the detested former regime and antirevolutionary elements who tarnish the revolution, should be eliminated.

The people of Iran stood up against the hated and lackey royal regime, made many sacrifices and finally embraced the victory. This brave and heroic people who are being praised by the entire world, should have the right to determine their own destiny and should have an active role in the affairs of our country.

Most of imam's committees have been converted into organizations which serve no purpose other than defaming the revolution and the nation's esteemed leader Imam Khomeyni, and creating agitation and concern among the people. Therefore, as His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni has often stated, a basic [word indistinct] should be conducted within these committees and they should be purged of unhealthy and corrupt individuals, especially those who [word indistinct] and penetrated these committees.

As was stated, the victory of the revolution is the result of countless sacrifices and extensive efforts of the entire Iranian nation who revolted so that freedom and democracy would replace terror and suppression. Unfortunately, even today there are people who want to monopolize the achievements of the revolution for themselves and for a group of organizations. This is against the revolutionary rules and measures.

The enemies of our revolution, that is, the imperialists, the remnants of the former regime, the SAVAKists and their Maoist accomplices, are trying to cause disunity and gloom within the ranks of the true fighters and to make them fight, to [word indistinct] the revolution, thus to catch fish in murky waters and to carry out their satanic plans.

Under these circumstances, the people, the national and revolutionary forces, the parties and democratic and revolutionary organizations strive to strengthen the achievements of the revolution, and should act in unity to destroy the remnants of the former regime, to work for healthy growth, and should assist the government of the Islamic Republic to complete programs during the building era of the revolution.

Today, it is the duty of all the national, democratic and revolutionary forces to defend the achievements of the revolution, as they did during our struggle and revolution, and through union and unity to paralyze the damaging efforts of the enemies of the revolution.

NVOI: EFFORTS TO FORM NEW IMPERIALIST TREATY

TA162200 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 16 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Dear Compatriots, as the result of the victory of our nation's revolution, the interests of plundering imperialism suffered a major setback in our country.

With a view to the wishes of the people of Iran, the Provisional Islamic Republic of Iran declared, as early as during the first days of the victory of our revolution, that there will be no more room for U.S. imperialism in Iran and that Iran will not play the role of gendarme of imperialism in that area.

The Provisional Islamic Republic proved its views by action. Iran withdrew from the imperialist and aggressive CENTO treaty. All the U.S. military advisors were expelled from our country. All the military bases and the U.S. spying and intelligence installations were closed down and our government declared all the agreements for the purchase of arms from imperialist countries annulled.

The Provisional Islamic Republic made its wishes known also regarding its participation in the big family of nonalined countries and regarding its support of the policy of nonalinement.

All these actions by the Islamic Republic, which takes its source from the wishes of the proud people of Iran, indicated that by the toppling of the puppet regime of the shah in Iran, U.S. imperialism lost its interests and its unparalleled bases and cannot recreate its colonial and expansionist plans in Iran. This is why U.S. imperialist authorities are making every effort to form a military grouping under the title of "Islamic Union," and have started making extensive efforts in this field. Their efforts in trying to create such an unauspicious union is nothing new. Years ago, U.S. imperialists tried to form this type of a union through their deposed puppet shah. However, because of the struggles of the realistic people of that region and because of their rejection of the heads of some Islamic governments, the dagger of U.S. imperialism struck stone and the former shah had no success in carrying out the instructions of his U.S. (?masters).

After the victory of the national Islamic revolution in Iran, the plundering interests and bases of U.S. imperialism were endangered not only in our country, but also in the entire region. Therefore, the imperialists are trying, at any cost, to save this shaky foundation from total destruction. One of the ways to achieve this goal is to create that famous Islamic treaty with the partnership of Egypt, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and apparently Oman, etc., which, according to the plans of the United States, will replace the CENTO treaty. (?Arrangements) are being made in this respect, and the Western countries are raising a lot of tumult. In creating such a treaty, the United States has great hopes on Pakistan which has a great deal of experience in participating in such imperialist treaties. It is not without any reason that the U.S. government has resumed the delivery of arms to Pakistan and is encouraging the leaders of Egypt to participate in a treaty such as this.

Americans have also given a special role to the (?leaders) of the Saudi Arabian regime. Be selling and delivering modern weapons to Saudi Arabia, by sending their military advisers to this country, the Americans want to bridge the gap created by the revolution in Iran. U.S. imperialism and the (?colonial) regime connected with it have started new conspiracies against the nations in this region.

We should not ignore the fact that the conspiracy of U.S. imperialism has [word indistinct] in the area. We should not forget that the conspiracy of U.S. imperialism in the region is directed at our revolution and at the Iranian people, which, by putting an end to U.S. imperialism, forever (?uprooted) the hated Pahlavi regime from our sacred land.

We should be on the alert for the satanic conspiracies of U.S. imperialism. We should (?destroy) the conspiracies and agitations of the survivers of the former regime who still nurture the vain thought of returning to the dark old times. In our region there should be no room for military groupings in any shape or form and particularly for military groups created by plans and schemes of U.S. imperialism. Through their struggles, all the nations of the region and particularly the people of our country are destroying all the plans of conspiracies of joint imperialism and aggression.

LATE REPORT: ENTEZAM ON SAVAK, HOUSING, AFGHANISTAN

LD261238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] A government spokesman announced today that there are 5,000-8,000 SAVAK agents, that the government has adequate information about them at its disposal, and no one may accuse others of being a SAVAK agent.

'Abbas Amir Entezam, answering correspondents' questions, said: Recently certain people have been coming to the prime minister's office saying that some 10 million tumans have been earmarked for the previous regime's political prisoners and asking why this is not being paid. The fact is that only 150,000 tumans from public donations were earmarked for this purpose which, according to available records, has been distributed to the previous regime's political prisoners.

The government spokesman noted that housing tops the list of government's programs, but that this is not something that can be done today. Unfortunately we have received reports that certain people have sold their homes in the provincial cities and settled in the hovels in southern part of Tehran city, to prove they are homeless in an effort to demand that government provide them with housing. He pointed out, however, that these people should not create unnecessary problems for themselves and the government, since implementing construction projects takes 1 year to accomplish. Moreover, house construction programs and development activity will start from the villages, and the government will not give houses to anyone free of charge. Rather it will receive the price of such houses in installments on the basis of the income of the people concerned. 'Abbas Amir Entezam said: It is the aim of the government and that of the imam that those without a house become house owners, but this should not be misconstrued by some of our compatriots.

With regard to development projects the government spokesman said: Based on the Roads Ministry's report, work on 63 rural road projects has been started by the private sector and a number of government projects on a contractual basis. In addition, work on 43 main road and highway construction agreements, where 50 percent of the work had been completed, has been resumed. He added: These main roads and highways total 7,800 km with a budget allocation of 123,155 million rials.

Amir Entezam pointed out: Unfortunately in the past a major part of the budget used to be spent in the cities and wealthy residential areas. But the program of the provisional Islamic government is the reverse of the previous one, and all development activities will begin from the villages. Of course, we will also rectify the development shortcomings in the cities at the same time.

A correspondent asked: A committee that is managing the Iranian Embassy in Washington on behalf of the imam has announced that it has placed its reports at the disposal of the government. Could you explain the matter?

Amir Entezam said: This committee is currently reviewing agreements between Iran and the United States with the aid of a group of lawyers in an effort to safeguard Iran's interests; they send their reports and views to the Ministry of National Defense for decision.

Regarding the prime minister's radio and television message, in which he called on the people to abandon their sense of revenge, Amir Entezam said: This sense of revenge has affected the country's executive activity and created many problems for the government. He added: Those who have been totally rejected by society are very rare. All those who were active in the private or public sectors were in one way or another cooperating with the previous regime, but this cooperation is not proof of their criminality. One cannot charge every civil servant who received money from the government. He pointed out that those who are criminal and who sow corruption on earth are arrested or will be arrested to receive their due punishment, but we ask the people for a general amnesty to help us solve the problems.

In answer to a correspondent's question regarding a purge in government agencies based on the accusation of association with SAVAK, the government spokesman said: All the documents and papers of the disbanded SAVAK, as well as the organization's computers, are in the hands of the government. SAVAK agents numbered between 5,000 and 8,000 and all the information relating to them is available to us. Thus, no one can accuse another of being a SAVAK agent.

Another correspondent asked: Recently a group of Muslim Afghans who live in Iran planned to stage demonstrations today against the leaders of that country. Do you have any information in this regard?

The government spokesman said: It was reported to us that the Soviet and Afghan embassies might be attacked in the course of the demonstrations. In order to prevent this, in accordance to our duty, guards have been detailed to protect these two embassies.

One of the correspondents asked the government spokesman's views on the recent remarks by Afghan leaders against Iran. The government spokesman said: The Foreign Ministry will officially protest to the Government of Afghanistan in this connection.

LATE REPORT: FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JALLUD VISIT

Jallud Interview

LD261050 Tripoli JANA in English 0922 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The radio of the Iranian Islamic revolution--Arab service--and the AL-SHAID magazine held an interview with Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud. He talked about a number of Islamic and international issues and the efforts of the Great First of September Revolution to support liberation movements, mainly Islamic ones.

Staff Major Jallud highlighted the support offered by the Great First of September revolution to the Iranian Islamic popular revolution, stressing that the Great First of September Revolution is the first to predict the outbreak of the popular revolution in Iran against the shah's rule.

Then Staff Major Jallud elaborated on the conspiracies plotted against the forces of justice and good asserting that the [Great] First of September Revolution is an Islamic revolution which adopted the holy Koran for its constitution and brought to the world the third universal theory which propagates the era of the Jamahiriyahs.

Staff Major Jallud affirmed that the Islamic nation should unify its ranks in order to set up an Islamic unity. He pointed out that three trends are prevalent in the world: white, representing Western capitalism; red, representing communism which has adopted the rule of the proletariat; and black, representing U.S.-backed international Zionism.

He added that an awaited trend, that of the Islamic nation, which is represented by green is bound to take its course.

This trend, he said, cannot take place unless the Islamic nation achieves Islamic unity.

Staff Major Jallud re-affirmed the Jamahiriyah's neutrality and liberal policy.

Jallud Meets With Bazargan

LD261052 Tripoli JANA in English 0927 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud met yesterday evening the engineer, Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister of the provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

The meeting was attended by Amir Entezam, the deputy prime minister and spokesman for the Iranian Government and Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the foreign minister of the Iranian side.

On the Libyan Arab side it was attended by the assistant secretary general of the General People's Congress, Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Suwayy, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Municipalities, Abu Zayd Durdah, and the assistant undersecretary for technical affairs at the Foreign Secretariat.

During the meeting they reviewed in detail bilateral relations and the stand of the two Islamic revolutions towards international and Muslim issues. They also discussed the means for support and cooperation between them in all respects.

The meeting which lasted more than two hours proceeded in an amicable and peaceful atmosphere. The two sides agreed to continue their talks and negotiations.

LATE REPORT: TEHRAN COURT RELEASES 28 DETAINEES

LD261122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tehran has announced that in the last 48 hours, 28 accused persons held by this judiciary have been released from prison following investigation.

The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tehran today requested all the Revolution Guards and functionaries of the Islamic Republic to assist the court in finding Mohammad 'Ali Asham, chief of SAVAK in the province of Herman at the time of the shah's regime, who had escaped.

INDIA

RAM: INDIA COMMITTED TO PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

BK261033 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The deputy prime minister and defense minister, Mr Jagjivan Ram, has said that India is committed to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and hoped that Pakistan will adhere to her assurances given in this regard. Replying to a discussion in the upper house of Parliament today, Mr Jagjivan Ram said India will continue to follow the nuclear policy laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru and continued by the government all along. He said the government is, however, taking note of the changes all around, and the defense program is being modernized, keeping in view desired needs.

Earlier, in a statement in the House, the minister of state for defense, Prof Sher Singh, said the Indian forces are fully vigilant on the borders and continue to maintain preparedness to meet any threat that may arise at any time. He dispelled the impression that there has been any particular concentration and movement of forces across the borders recently.

ISI REPORTS ON VAJPAYEE MEETING WITH CARTER, VANCE

BK250927 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0828 GMT 25 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee on April 24 met President Jimmy Carter at the White House and earlier Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, reports PTI.

Vajpayee's meeting with President Carter, scheduled for 15 minutes, was extended to half an hour. The minister for external affairs handed over a letter to Carter from Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

At his meeting with Carter, described as cordial, Vajpayee conveyed to the U.S. President greetings from President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Desai. Carter conveyed to them through Vajpayee his own greetings.

Before his talks with Carter and Vance, Vajpayee told pressmen that the government would not allow Tarapur to be shut down. He said, "We hope that the Americans will adhere to the agreement on Tarapur.

Asked what India planned to do if uranium supplies to Tarapur were cut off by the United States, contravening the bilateral agreement, he replied: "We will make alternate arrangements."

Vajpayee informed the secretary of state of the steps taken by India to improve relations with neighboring countries including Pakistan. He told Vance that Pakistan should feel reassured of India's intentions and its goodwill for that country. The minister also pointed out that in spite of 2 years of domestic turmoil in Pakistan, India did not take any advantages. As regards the problem between Pakistan and Afghanistan, India did not take any advantage. He reportedly told Vance that Pakistan's problems were economic and not political and what it needed was economic assistance from the United States "and not arms."

Vajpayee conveyed to the secretary of state India's "disappointment" that there was a slowing down of efforts between the United States and the Soviet Union in concluding a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. He renewed suggestions regarding nuclear disarmament made by Prime Minister Morarji Desai in his discussions last year with Carter and urged that the "SALT" treaty should be expedited.

The Vajpayee-Vance talks also covered the question of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, with the Indian minister calling for meaningful steps towards that end. He urged the need to ensure a halt in the vertical proliferation of deadly nuclear arms.

Accompanying Vajpayee to the talks with Vance were Ambassador Nani A. Palkhivala and Foreign Secretary Jagat Mehta, while on the other side were U.S. Ambassador in New Delhi Robert Goheen; Thomas Pickering, assistant secretary of state; and Harold Saunders, assistant secretary of state.

Vajpayee's discussions with Vance were inconclusive and will be resumed on Wednesday.

Vajpayee had a meeting with the U.S. President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, on the international scene.

Further Report

BK251505 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1443 GMT 25 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that President Carter had assured him that the United States was taking all steps to prevent Pakistan from having nuclear weapons, reports AIR [ALL-INDIA RADIO].

Vajpayee was speaking to newsmen in Washington on April 24 after a meeting with the U.S. President.

The minister of external affairs told President Carter that India wanted a stable and prosperous Pakistan. Pakistan had no reasons to be afraid of India. Vajpayee said India had decided not to make nuclear weapons and expected Pakistan to do the same.

Referring to China, Vajpayee stated India had been observing restraint for the past 15 years in her relations with that country. But China was continuing its programme of manufacturing nuclear weapons and conducting tests in violation of the partial test ban treaty.

About Tarapur, Vajpayee urged the United States to continue supply of enriched uranium, thereby honouring its agreement with India. The minister of external affairs talks covered current international situation, relations in South Asia, developments in Iran and bilateral issues.

Vajpayee called on the former U.S. ambassador to India, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, in New York. He said he had learnt from Moynihan that substantial amounts of money were given to the Congress Party, which was then led by Mrs Gandhi, to fight elections. Vajpayee said he did not blame the United States for giving the money. The Congress Party was to be blamed in asking for it. Mrs Gandhi had denied Moynihan's charge and described it as motivated and baseless.

GANDHI ALLEGES CLOSE TIES BETWEEN MOYNIHAN, MILITANT HINDUS

BK251231 Hong Kong AFP in English 1132 GMT 25 Apr 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi 25 Apr (AFP)--Former Premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi said today that she had come to know that former American Ambassador in India Patrick Moynihan had close links with the Rashtriva Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS), a volunteer corps of militant Hindus.

Mrs. Gandhi, who was addressing a meeting of her Congress (Indira) Party men at Jaipur in Rajasthan, north India, said that it was at their (RSS) instigation Mr. Moynihan wrote in his book that she got money for the Congress from America.

The former prime minister was referring to Moynihan's book "Dangerous Place" in which he said that Mrs. Gandhi took money twice from America for the Congress Party in her capacity as a party official to fight an election to avert a communist victory in two Indian states. Mrs. Gandhi has already denied the charge as "mischievous, malicious and baseless."

Jana Sangh, one of the constituents of the ruling Janata Party, is considered to be the political wing of the RSS. Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Information and Broadcasting Minister L.K. Advani were former members of the Sangh.

AFP: NAGALAND AMBUSH IN MARCH BLAMED ON PRC-TRAINED NAGAS

BK251423 Hong Kong AFP in English 1407 GMT 25 Apr 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 25 Apr (AFP)--Chinese-trained underground Nagas, with their headquarters in the difficult Burmese territory across the border, are suspected of being responsible for the ambush on an Assam Rifles party near the Nagaland-Burma border on March 27 last. This was stated in the lower house of Parliament today by the interior minister, H.M. Patel. Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal, junior interior minister, informed the House that seven persons were killed and four injured, all of them in the Assam Rifles patrol party, in this encounter. Mr. Patel told the House although "we have no definite information, we suspect these are Nagas camping in Burma on the other side of the international border."

Asked if the government would take up the matter with the Government of Burma, Mr. Patel said, "We had asked the Burma Government to look into the matter," but "unfortunately the Burmese Government's writ does not run in that area, although it is formally territory of Burma."

The interior minister said that during the recent visit of Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to China, it was mentioned to the Chinese that they should not give training or other facilities to the underground Nagas.

PAKISTAN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISER LEAVES FOR RIYADH 25 APRIL

BK251105 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 25 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, leaves for Saudi Arabia this afternoon on a 2-day visit. An official spokesman said in Islamabad today that the visit is in the context of normal bilateral consultation that takes place between two friends. Mr Agha Shahi will hold talks with the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, on matters of mutual interest and also in relation to the situation arising from Pakistan's withdrawal from the CENTO and its application for the membership of the nonalined movement. During these talks (?they are) expected to hold discussions on matters pertaining to the forthcoming 10th Islamic foreign ministers conference at [name indistinct] in Morocco. The conference will be held from the 8th to the 12th of next month.

Mr Agha Shahi will then proceed to New York to preside over the meeting of the secretary general's advisory board on disarmament studies, of which he is the chairman. This board was constituted by the UN secretary general in pursuance of the final document adopted at the 10th special General Assembly session on disarmament held in July-August last year. Replying to a question, the spokesman said the composition of the Pakistan delegation to the Islamic foreign ministers conference is in the process of being finalized.